☞ P & O ☜

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,185—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

OF THE BOMBA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	9000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	9000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	9000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers mark'd M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belles	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.

* Special fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,643	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mels	5095	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDEND PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Bnareh, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	X	THURSDAY, 14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. KUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	18
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilote" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
50	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc., Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK.

FOR ALL KINDS OF TRAVELLING KIT.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES AND HOLDALLS.

UNIFORM CASES AND LADIES' BONNET BOXES.

THE "KLIPPIT" LADIES' HAT CASE TO HOLD 6 HATS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

JAPANNED STEEL AND LEATHER COVERED TRUNKS, SOILED LINEN BAGS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 5 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 3 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 9	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874,

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	233 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,600,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
Supported by a Powerful Company.

LAST THREE-NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
(Doors open at 9 p.m.)

PYGMALION and GALATEA.

TO-MORROW. (FRIDAY).

CAMILLE

Will be repeated.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.
(LAST NIGHT)

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

☞ STUDENTS' SHAKSPEARIAN MATINEES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

ROMEO & JULIET.

TO-MORROW, MARCH 1st.—HAMLET.
MONDAY, MARCH 4th.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.—MACBETH.

Tickets (For Students) Re. 1 each; Season Tickets Rs. 3; to be obtained from Principals of Colleges and Schools, or from Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Tickets for the ordinary public as usual, with Children at half-price.

Doors open at 2-30 P.M. Commencing at 3 P.M. Sharp.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

In Conjunction with

MISS JANET WALDORF & CO.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th Feb, 1901.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March.
Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

RE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT No. 275-10243 OF 1900.

PESTONJI SHAPURJI NARIELWALLA residing at Napean Sea Road, Bombay..............Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

AGRI MANECK KEROO PATEL residing at Dadur, Bombay..............Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 15th day of February 1901, the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Naigaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4521 square yards or thereabouts standing in the Collector's records in the name of Keroo Ganooji Thacoor and bearing Collector's old Nos. 3, 4, 9, 12, 24, 30, and 35. New Nos. A 14511, 14512, 14523, 14537, 14550 14 62, 14636 and New Survey Nos. 1-2092, 1-3—20 6 and 3-2097 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East partly by the property of Ardasir Rustomji and partly by the property of Pedro Antone, on the West by the Naigaum Road and on the North and South by a public passage.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 18th day of March 1901, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of February, 1901.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA

AND

BITTERS BRANCA.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr C. M. Dosie's Valuable Furniture, Rifles, Rambler Bicycle, Camera with lease, etc., at Gymkhana Chambers, Esplanade, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk Lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED a QUALIFIED GOVERNESS able to Teach English and Guzerati up to Matriculation, Music lessons on Piano and Harmonium and well apt in embroidery as well as all sorts of tailoring works. Apply to RAO SAHEB VASSANJI TRICUMJI MULJI, J.P., Napean Sea Road, with testimonials and certificate of character, &c., stating terms. Mahomedans need not apply.

GENTLEMEN who have NOT received CENSUS SCHEDULES will kindly obtain them from the nearest POLICE STATION.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandore.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestroan, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS ne in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 39 CHESTS DAMAGED TEA.

By order of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Agents of the Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1901, at 1-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows, Streets, Fort.

O J—39 chests damaged tea, landed ex s.s. "Merkara," will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th, February, 1901.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE

HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY

MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 1-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st MARCH 1901, the MAIL TRAINS between POONA, BANGALORE and MYSORE will RUN as under:—

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Poona	Dep	19	55	Mysore	Dep	8	45
Bangalore	Arr	8	35	Bangalore	Arr	15	38
	Dep	8	56		Dep	16	0
Mysore	Arr	15	19	Poona	Arr	5	9

Passengers, Luggage and Parcels will not be Booked by the DOWN MAIL to WATHAR but a Fast Mixed Train will be run for the convenience of visitors to Mahableshwar leaving Poona at 21 o'clock and arriving at Wathar at 3-24.

For further particulars, please see published Sheet Time Tables at Stations.

D. HUGH LINDSAY,
Offg. Tfg. Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st February, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager,

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 3s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
C. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. P. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post.
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*... Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, will be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15. Dorset Street, London, E.C.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP	TOOTH POWDER
BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.	IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.
Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.	Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5¼ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency. Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.............. ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	....	5½
,, 1 Year	....	5
,, 6 Months	....	4½
,, 3 Months	....	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HOLTA TEA

In 1 lb. Tins with double lids.

GOLD MEDAL BLEND...... Rs. 2 per lb.
HOLTA SPECIAL .... Re. 1 per lb.

THE TEAS of this well known Company are universally acknowledged to be the very best procurable; the Company having obtained the Calcutta GOLD MEDAL and CERTIFICATE of MERIT, 1st Class, besides MEDALS and awards from the Punjab, Melbourne and Amsterdam Exhibitions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

(Next to Messrs W. & A. GRAHAM'S, 2nd floor FORT, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

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THE

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£97 1-2 = -1-16	
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-4 unchanged	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 1-2	do.
Bar Silver in London	28 1-8 = -1-8	
Do at New York	61 1-4 unchanged	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23 = plus 1	
Do in New York	4·87 1-4 unchanged	
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	do.
„ Short London Bills	3 7-8 p. c.	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 p. c.	do.
Copper Braziers	£82	

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet all day and hardly any business has passed. The following are the rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
„ Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Francs	170 3-4d.
30 days' sight Japan	148
„ „ Shanghai	200
Silver, London	28 7-8
„ New York	61 1-4

GOLD AND SILVR.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	40,500	...
Gold Bullion	1,044,050	67,6458
Silver Coins	71,977	102,000
Silver Bullion	8	......

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged all day and the rates continue at Rs. 94-12 for 1st March and Rs. 95·2 for 1st April. Budlees are reported to have changed hands at a difference of six annas.

SHARES.

Press shares are in good demand. Other shares remain more or less unchanged.

COTTON.

The market continues weak and prices are going down rapidly. With this heavy decline the demand from exporters and mills is very poor compared with the arrivals. Good Broach, which was up to Sunday last quoted at Rs. 225 per candy, is now Rs. 220. Fully good Bengal is now quoted at Rs. 165-66. About Rs. 1,250 are reported to have been sold at Colaba to-day, divided between exporters and Mills. The following are the official quotations.

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	178	165	...	Feb Delivery
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	183	172	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	182	174	...	Do.
Bhaitee, Machine-ginned	191	185	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	189	183	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	185	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	187	...	Do.
Akola, Khamgaum, Machine-ginned, Karanja, Machine-ginned	200	193	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	209	202	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	231	224	...	1st-15 Mar.
Do do	...	...	220	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	212	197	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	185	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	215	1st-25 May
Western	...	...	203	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceeding season :—

	Yesterday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	858	224,568	84,917
Barsee and Nugur	1,582	83,911	27,570
Berar	5,001	390,830	102,877
Hingunghat	151	10,390	5,586
Dhollera	154	5,c32	41,674
Broach	817	5,906	35,030
Coompta and Dharwar	289	14,386	21,723
Westerns	...	2,489	1,398
Bengals	1,045	161,376	254,011
Sind	3	5,029	18,885
Persian	120	4,445	4,410
American	...	7,068	6,898
Egyptian	...	3,025	5,826
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,924
Total...	10,020	921,967	612,730

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats were quiet. Manchester was quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales and 500 bales were taken up for speculation and export. Imports amount to 20,000 bales, Spot 5 10-32 = 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Future.

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.
5·17	5·13	5·9	4·57
-1·64	-1·64	-1·64	-2·64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 29,000 bales, against 31,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 22,000 bales and to France and Continent 9,000 bales.

Mid Upland 9 1-4 unchanged.
Futures month of May 8·96 unchanged.
Do Do Aug. 8·65 do.

WHEAT AND SEED.

The Wheat Market is dull and the price for White Delhi April-May stands at Rs. 4-4-6.

Linseed is declining, and there are one or two large buyers in the market. We quote :—

Linseed bold ready Rs. 8 2. April-May Rs 8.

Ready lots of Rapeseed are in strong demand at following rates :—

Brown Katnee ....Rs. 6-14 to 7
„ Delhi .... April-May Rs. 5-15 6
Yellow Cawnpore ......Rs. 6-8
„ Guzerat ....Rs. 7

Poppyseed is quiet, and there is absolutely no business going on. The rates are :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-10; nominal April-May Rs. 7-10.

There is also little doing in Castor seed. The ruling rates are as follows :—

Castorseed ready Rs. 35-8; April-May Rs. 34-14.

Gingellyseed market quiet. We quote :—

Gingellyseed, New, 85 per cent........Rs. 45
„ „ 75 „ .... „ 44
„ „ 50 „ .... „ 42-8
„ „ Red .... „ 41
Groundnuts........................ „ 42

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	1,086	220,678	201,911
Linseed	4,256	109,512	28,011
Rapeseed	691	67,878	19,547
Gingellyseed	9,366	662,567	812,592
Poppyseed	241	4,549	5,098
Groundnuts	1,340	30,814	9,418
Castorseed	2,589	245,077	59,605
Rice	18,962	1,482,206	1,259,178
Myrabollams	886	181,806	not recorded

Reuter advises that Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat is quiet at 41 with sellers for Antwerp, April-May shipment. Linseed is also quiet at 44 1-2 with buyers for Hamburg, April-May. Wheat, white Karachi, is in the market, and sellers are offering 28 3-4, April-May shipment to Hamburg. The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,080,000.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,242½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	nil	55
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	4291
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	41-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	425	4131-2	8 pr. ct.	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 6-53m., 8-38a. Low water, 1-40m., 1-24a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : Students' Shakespearian Matinee, Romeo and Juliet, 3 p.m. Performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company, Pygmalion and Galatea, 9-30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis Meeting at the Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-30.

DROWNING FATALITY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sewree Road, regarding the death of Kalia Koosbaba, a Hindu boy, aged five, who resided with his parents in that road. On Tuesday morning deceased was washing a piece of cloth in a quarry hole near the house, when he accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (26 by 19 in.) in colours, of the late lamented Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart, London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.—Advt.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SOCIETY, AND THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—The joint annual meeting of the above two Societies will be held (D. V.) in the New Y. W. C. A. Hall, Appollo Bunder, to-day (Thursday), at 5-30 p.m. The Chair will be taken by Dr. D. MacDonald, President of the Tract and Book Society. All are cordially invited. A collection will be taken.

ARSENIC POISONING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bhicaiji, a Parsi woman, aged sixty, who died of arsenic poisoning. She had an occasion to take quinine and mistaking arsenic for quinine she administered to herself the fatal dose. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from poisoning by arsenic, which she had administered to herself by mistake.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE.—Yesterday at 3 o'clock the first of the Students' Shakespearean Matinees by the Waldorf Company will be given. The selection is "Romeo and Juliet," and, after the telling representation of this powerful play on Monday night last, and the enthusiasm that it evoked, the attendance at the repetition should be very large. This evening, "Pygmalion and Galatea" will hold the boards, and this is another classical study that always retains its interest amongst players.

THEFT FROM GOVERNMENT STORES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan prosecuted Vesi and three other Hindu women for having stolen a quantity of coal, valued at fourteen annas, from the Government Stores at Colaba. Mr. W. Sharman, Government Contractor, in charge of the depot, in his evidence stated that on Monday last, he saw all the accused picking up the coal from the coal basin. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. There being previous convictions against accused Nos. 1, 2 and 4, each of them were sentenced to one month's hard labour, while the third accused was fined Rs. 5.

SCALDED IN A MILL BOILER.—On Tuesday last four labourers were engaged in cleaning one of the boilers in the Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill, at Parel, when a quantity of hot water rushed in through a pipe and severely scalded them. It appears that one Abdul Kadur Kutboodin, a boiler-maker, through oversight turned the screw of a pipe which supplied the boilers with boiling water and allowed the boiling water to flow into the boiler in which the four persons were at work at the time. The scalded persons were removed from the boiler in a very exhausted state and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained. The boiler-maker was given in police custody and the matter is being investigated.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this Institution, begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1900:—The "Hathwa Raj," Rs. 500 (towards Endowment Fund); Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla in memory of his beloved wife, (Bai Dossibai) Rs. 300; H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 200; Sir George Cotton, Kt. (special donation), Rs. 100; Sir George Cotton, Kt., Rs. 60; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E., C. B. (Governor of Bombay) and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., each Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S. (through Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.), Rs. 30; Major A. Hildebrand, Standard Oil Co., of New York, the "Aryan Lodge," Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Mr. Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel and Y. Z., each Rs. 2500; P. J. (monthly subscriber) January to November Rs. 22; Messrs. Dharamsey and Narrotam Morarjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund, Framjee Mancherjee Cama Charity and J. G. (monthly Subscriber) January to October, each Rs. 20; Messrs. Dinshawjee Bhikhajee Khan and Co., Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Nanu N. Kothare (monthly subscriber) October 1899 to December, each Rs. 15; the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Hopetown, G.C.M.G. (the Governor-General of Australia,) the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Mr. K. G. Desai, L.C.E., E.C.B.A., C. M.C. Mr. Sept. E. Greaves, Mr. R. G. Currie, Another, Mr. Ganpat S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., the Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Major G. Davidson, R.E., Mr. N. N. Wadia, A.W.J., The Yokohama Specie Bank, N.B.N., Mr. Mulraj Khatau and Mr. Bomanjee Ardeseer Dalal, each Rs. 10; M.H.B., Rs. 8; Khan Bahadur Rustomjee Hormusjee Ashburner, Rs. 7; Mr. Bezonjee Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla and Mr. Ardashir Pestonjee Setna, each Rs. 6; Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Dinshaw D. Curranee, Mr. M. M. Cama, Mr. H. E. Bamji, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Mr. K. S. Powvala, Rao Saheb Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Lieut. Colonel Richard Owen, Mr. S. P. Wadia, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros; Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co; Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, C.I.E., Mr. Sassoon J. David, R. W. H., the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, M.I.C.E., Mr. A. S. Framjee, Messrs. Talati & Co., Mr. Bezanjee N. Capadia, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, R. R. S., Mr. H. P. Hebblewaite, Mr. W. J. D. Dean, Mr. A. S. Nariewala, KhanBahadur Pherozshah Hoshang Dastur, M. A., Mrs. M. S. Jamsetjee, Khan Saheb Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy, R. D. M., Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, H. E. E. P., Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, J. M. B., Mr. Janardhan Ragboba Sanani, Mr. F. J. Parrott, Mr. E. A. Goll, Mr. Geo. E. Pitcher, Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, L. M. S., Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chotia, Mrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powvala, Mr. KhursedjeeSorabjee Framjee, Mr. Geo. Gahagan, Dr. Ardeshir P. Cama, L. M. S., Mr. Nusserwanjee S. Talati, A. A., H. G. R. & Co., D. D., Brigadier General F. Ventris, Mr. Sorabji Limji Panday, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. H. R. Dunk, F. A. O., the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Hormusjee M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., L. L. B., Mr. Framji Dorabji Panday, W. G. W., Mr. P. F. Talati, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, F. Y. S., Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Dalal, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr Curimbhoy Ebrahim, M. J., L. J., J. A. S., Mr. Jaijee Dadiba Dalal, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Daruwalla, Mr. S. B. Bharucha, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Chinoy (in sacred memory of his late wife Bai Goolbai) Mr. D. S. Talati, Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, N. P. V., Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. L. M. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, Khan Bahadur Bazonjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Aderjee Jeevanjee, each Rs. 5. And many others under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain C. Bellen, sailing on 1st March from the stream. Medical examination at the Ballard Pier at 9-30 a.m. sharp, on 1st March :—

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Baignoni Miss E G	Mason Revd Mrs four children and nurse
Birney Revd Mrs and infant	Marshall Mr L
Bullock Revd and Mrs	Noelke Mr H
Charles Dr R H and Mrs	Oldham Mr and Mrs
Eddy Mr D B	Pahler Mr
Engram Miss A B	Peeter Revd H P
Eugel Mr M	Petrick Revd and Mrs
Farmer Miss	Scott Mrs Deaconess
Fez Col H C	Selby Mr P W and Mrs
Grahausky Mr	Shakespear Mrs
Hawkins Major F W C and Mrs	Stellard Revd O W
Haythornthwaite Mrs	Thomas Mrs S S and two children
Hutton Mr H	Tydemann Mrs
Joseph Mr Mrs and infant	Wilkinson Capt C W
Lloyd Mr O	Williams Mrs J G
Mcnicol Dr	

FOR PORT SAID.

Beinoglon Mr Mrs and infant	Spencer Miss
Richter Revd F W	

FOR SUEZ—Brown Revd E F.

FOR ADEN.

Abdullamia Mr | Bai Huseinaboo Mrs and inf.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held at the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya presided. There were also present Messrs. James MacDonald, Hartley Kennedy, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. S. D. Khote, Fazulbhoy Vishram, Khershedji Nusserwanji Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary, were also present.

TENDERS FOR ANNUAL REPAIRS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for annual repairs, petty works and supply of materials for 1901-1902, seven tenders have been received and they work out as follows :—1 Messrs. Abdulalli Ahmedalli & Co., at 13 1-4 per cent, below the schedule rates. 2 Messrs. Dewram Kesheoji & Co., at 12 1-4 per cent. below the schedule rates. 3 Messrs. Sitaram Laxumon & Co., at 11 per cent. below the schedule rates. 4 Messrs. Teju Kaya & Co. at 10 per cent. below the schedule rates. 5. Messrs. Sayaji Naguji & Co., at 9 per cent. below the schedule rates. 6. Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavli & Co., at par for items 246 to 388 and for all other items of schedule at 11 per cent. below schedule rates. 7. Messrs. Alli Mahomed Kasam & Co., at schedule rates. The rates in the schedule are fixed by the Executive Engineer. As the tender of Messrs. Abdulalli Ahmedalli & Co. is the lowest I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance."

Messrs. Deoram Keshowji and Co, with reference to their tender for annual repairs, stated that for the last five or six years they have carried out to the entire satisfaction of the Executive Engineer annual repair works at very low rates and under heavy losses on account of plague, &c.; that they have a large quantity of materials purchased under the impression that their contract would last for a year or two more; and that, therefore, in case their rates are not the lowest, they are prepared to reduce them to the level of those of the lowest tenderers or even lower than those up to the limit of one per cent.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs Abdulalli Ahmedalli and Co.

SENDING TENDERS WITHOUT SAMPLES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was brought forward for consideration :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of sand for 1901-1902, six tenders have been received, but none of the tenders, except Messrs. Damodur Raghunath & Co., have sent in the sample of sand with their tenders, although they were requested to do so, and therefore their tenders cannot be considered. The sample submitted by Messrs. Damodur Raghunath & Co. is approved by the Executive Engineer. Under the circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the tender of this firm at Rs. 5-14 per brass of 100 cubic feet." The Committee, as recommended by the Commissioner, accepted the tender sent in by Messrs. Damodar Raghunath & Co.

SUPPLY OF PETTY STORES.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of petty stores during 1901-1902, three tenders have been received and they work out as follows :—1. Messrs. Tyabali Adamji & Co., at Rs. 3 1-4 per cent. above schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 2. Messrs. Esufali Abdulali & Co., at Rs. 6 1-4 per cent. above schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 3. Messrs. Tyabali Hassanali & Co., at Rs. 12 1-2 per cent. above schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. As the tender of Messrs. Tyabali Adamji & Co. is the lowest I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance."

The tender of Messrs Tyabali Adamji and Co was accepted.

WATER TAPS.

The following resolution of the Corporation came up for consideration :—"That the Standing Committee be requested to reconsider their Resolution, dated the 28th December 1900, regarding the proposed revision by Mr. W. Santo Crimp of the rules regarding water taps."

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that the Corporation be recommended to pay fifteen guineas to Mr. Santo Crimp in reference to the proposed revision of the rules regarding water taps.

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition, which, on being put to the vote, was rejected. Messrs Khote, Kennedy, Wadia and Dr. Katrak were in favour of, and Sir Bhalchandra, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Fazulbhoy, Dr. Ismail and Dr. Viegas were against the proposition. Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Lund did not vote.

TENDER FOR SAND-STONE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of sand-stone excavated without the City limits, two tenders have been received and they work out as follows :—1. Messrs. Tyaballi Adamji & Co., at Rs. 9-8 per brass. 2. Messrs. Ali Mohamed Kasam & Co., at Rs. 11 per brass. As the tender of Messrs. Tyaballi Adamji & Co. is the lower of the two I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance."

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Tyaballi Adamji & Co.

SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

The Commissioner in his letter dated the 20th instant said :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of hardware during 1901-1902 two tenders have been received and they work out as follows:—1. Messrs. Esufalli Abdulali & Co., at Rs. 6 1-4 per cent. above schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 2. Messrs. Tyebali Adamji & Co., at Rs. 10 per cent. above schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. As the tender of Messrs. Esufali Abdulali & Co. is the lower of the two I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance."

The tender of Messrs. Esufalli & Co. was accepted.

STATIONERY AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was placed before the Committee for consideration :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of stationery and drawing materials for 1901-1902 two tenders have been received, one from Messrs. Thacker & Co. and the other from Mr. Hassonally Abdulally. The former firm, however, tendered only for a few articles of drawing materials and did not lodge any deposit. Their tender, therefore, cannot be considered. The rates tendered by Mr. Hassonally Abdulally compare favourably with those for the current year as follows :—

	Stationery	Drawing Materials
Current contract	Rs. 16,631 7 10	Rs. 3,201 0 6
New contract	„ 14,655 15 5	„ 2,900 0 6

As this Contractor is known to the Municipality and has given satisfaction, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of his tender.

The Committee gave their sanction to the acceptance of Mr. Hassonally's tenders.

ROAD METAL.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of road metal the following seven tenders were received :—Messrs. Esufalli Abdulaly & Co; Messrs. Teju Kaya & Co; Messrs. Sitaram Luxmon & Co; Messrs. Tyabally Adamji & Co; Messrs. Bhedwar & Co; Messrs. Teju Kaya & Co.; Messrs. Bhedwar & Co.; The rates of Messrs. Teju Kaya & Co's tender were the lowest.

As recommended by the Commissioner, the Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Teju Raya & Co for the period of one year.

WOOD FOR CREMATION PURPOSES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered by the Committee :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution of the 6th instant, I have the honour to state that quotations were invited and, when tabulated, they work as follows :—

1 Mr Khoja Ismail Ibrahim	Rs 2-13-6	per khandy of 28 maunds
2 „ Haji Mahomed Moosa	2 13-6	do.
3 „ Rauimbhai Meheralli	3-15-0	do.
4 Messrs Tyebili Adamji and Co	3-1-5	do.

From this it will be seen that the rates quoted by the first two tenderers are the same, but the Acting Health Officer reports that the samples of wood lodged by the 2nd tenderer are not suitable for cremation purposes. The pieces are very small. On the other hand the samples lodged by Mr. Khoja Ismail Ibrahim are good and the pieces of wood are of sufficient length. Under the circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Khoja Ismail Ibrahim.

The Committee accepted the offer of Mr. Khoja Ismail Ibrahim.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.

The following letter of the Commissioner was considered by the Committee :—I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of timber during 1901-02 five tenders have been received and they work out as follows ;—1. Messrs. Haji Ismail Isac and Co, at Rs. 6 1-4 per cent. below the schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 2. Messrs. Shamuldas Purshotumdas and Co. at Rs. 6 1-4 per cent. below the schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 3. Messrs. Ismail Haji Cassum and Co. at Rs. 6 1-4 per cent. below the schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 4. Messrs. Sitaram Laxmon and Co. at Rs. 6 per cent. below the schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. 5. Ali Mahomed Kasam and Co, at schedule rates. Thus it will be seen that the first three tenderers have quoted the same rate, viz., Rs. 6-4 per cent below the schedule rates. I, therefore, authorized the Executive Engineer to obtain fresh quotations from these firms at one and the same time and the rates quoted by them are as follows :—1 Messrs. Ismail Haji Cassum & Co. at Rs. 8-4 per cent. below the schedule rates. 2 Messrs. Haji Ismail Isac & Co. at Rs. 9 per cent. below the schedule rates. 3. Messrs. Shamuldas Purshotumdas & Co. at Rs. 10 4 per cent. below the schedule rates. From the above statement it will be observed that the rates quoted by Messrs. Shamuldas Purshotumdas & Co. are the lowest. I, there-fore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender at the revised rates.

As recommended by the Commissioner, the Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Shamuldas Purshotamdas & Co.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

BREAKING BONES.

IMPERATOR VS. KESRISANG BADHARSANG.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr Thakurdas, acting Sessions Judge of Surat, at Broach, who, in December last, convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and voluntarily causing hurt, and sentenced him, for the former offence, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for three months; and for the latter, three months' rigorous imprisonment, the second sentence to commence on the expiry of the first.

The accused was charged with striking the complainant Parbhudas and his brother Bhawanidas and voluntarily causing them grievous hurt; and with causing Parbhudas hurt by assaulting him with a "tabal," a bamboo stick with a semi-circular edged iron-blade, and with the blunt iron portion of a "tabal," which used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death. He also fractured the elbow-bone of Bhawanidas and the hand-bones of Parbhudas. It appeared that, about four months ago, on the 7th August 1900, the accused went to the house of one Girdhar about noon and asked for money. Girdhar said he had no money to lend. He then sent him to Parbhudas for a loan. Parbhudas said he had no money in hand. Sometime afterwards, seeing Parbhudas at the shop of one Naran, accused severely assaulted him, giving him a blow with the handle of the table and causing a wound which bled profusely. His clothes became drenched with blood. Soon after, as Parbhudas was going to lodge a complaint, accused assaulted him again, and he fell down unconscious. Bhawanidas came, bent down, and pressed the eyes of his brother, muttering, "Why so much oppression although there is a Government"? Accused thereupon beat Bhawanidas with the table. Blood came out of his elbow joint, and his elbow bone was fractured. He sat down unconscious and fainted. The hospital assistant pronounced the injuries to be very severe. Accused ran away to some unknown village, and could not be found for nearly a month. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above to rigorous imprisonment for 4 1-3 years.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATOR VS. APPA BIN HUMBIRRAO.

THIS was a petition by Babajee Humbirrao, brother of the accused, who was charged with an offence of criminal trespass in the Court of Mr. Bapu Janardhan Shotri, Second Class Magistrate of Taluka Patan, praying that the case might be transferred to the court of some other magistrate. Mr. G. S. Mulgaumker appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. S. Patker appeared for the opponent; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The petitioner made certain allegations against the magistrate, saying it did not appear probable that the accused would get impartial justice from Mr. Bapu Janardhan Shotri.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the petition, said : We have had some doubt whether the case should not be transferred from the file of the Second Class Magistrate, Rao Saheb B. J. Shotri, on the ground that he contravened the plain directions of section 496, Criminal Procedure Code, in that he thought it advisable to refuse bail when the complaint against accused was of a bailable offence. As, however, the accused is now on bail, and other allegations made in petitioner's affidavit are not substantiated, we make no order on the application. The Second Class Magistrate should proceed promptly to dispose of the case according to law.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HAJI ESSACK MAHOMED.

Mr. Inverarity, for an opposing creditor, applied for the examination of Haji Hassan Essack, as a witness. His lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for the 6th March. Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which was granted.

RE MOTICHAND MOOLJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

RE PRAGJEE VALLUBHDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE DOSSABHOY CUVERJEE DUBASH.

Mr. Young, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for extension of the insolvents interim order. The application was granted.

RE JOOSUB SULLIMAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon Abdul Kadar and another to show cause why they should not produce some of the books in their possession and lodge them with the court. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable in a month.

RE SORABJEE FRAMJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Kothare applied for and was granted leave to serve notices, and to amend the insolvent's schedule.

A BURGHER SQUABBLE IN CEYLON.

The following is, in part, the judgment of Mr. T. B. Russell, in the Police Court of Tangalle, in which Mr. F. E. LaBrooy was complainant and Mr. J. R. Barbet defendant :—This is a most unfortunate case in which the parties are two respectable Burghers of Tangalle, the complainant being a proctor of this court and the accused the local postmaster. The facts are for the most part admitted. I have to decide what construction is to be put on the conduct of the two parties. The magistrate then describes how on a Sunday night complainant went to accused's house, which adjoins the post office, with the intention of getting a post card. He was refused, and a quarrel ensued. Complainant, who was very excited, was taken away by a friend, but returned later on, and had to be again taken away. He, however, complained of provocation and brought a charge of insult under Section 484 of the Penal Code. The accused's allegation was that complainant was intoxicated; but the magistrate decided that he was only excited with the refreshments he had taken, and that his return to the postmaster's house was decidedly against his plea. The case was, therefore, dismissed. Another phase of the matter was some improper correspondence arising out of an anonymous letter sent to Mrs. Barbet, which she resented and which was supposed to emanate from the Tangalle Tennis Club. The acrimonious correspondence which followed, and which led up to the more serious quarrel, is thus disposed of by Mr. Russell, at the end of a judgment of considerable length :—

"I have, so far, said nothing about the correspondence filed in the case, as I wished to deal with the altercation purely on its merits. But I cannot deny that my opinion of what Mr. La Brooy might have been capable of doing is some measure derived from his own admission that he approved of the replies sent to Mrs. Barbet by Mr. Zilwa, the so-called Secretary of the Tennis Club. Those replies are insulting in the extreme and border on the scurrilous. I should be sorry to think that this is the tone adopted by Tangalle Society in such matters. I can only hope that Mr. Zilwa, who penned them, did so in youthful thoughtlessness. How a man of Mr. La Brooy's maturity of judgment could have approved of such bombastic and ungentlemanly effusions is to me inexplicable."

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th February, 1901.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, No. 28,864 of 29th January 1901, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, I am directed to give an assurance that this Government will raise no difficulty, when an enabling Act has been passed, in granting a license to any firm of well-established repute to whom the Corporation may make a concession for an Electric Light and Power Installation, provided the terms of such concession are approved of by Government.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) D. W. HERBERT, Under Secy. to Govt.

Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th February, 1901.

To Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of 5th inst., I am directed to say that all necessary assurance in the matter you refer to has been given to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) D. W. HERBERT, Under Secy. to Govt.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION.

VIEGASIAN TACTICS.

COMMENTS BY THE JUDGE.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, further inquired into the petition of Karamali Peerbhoy, who prayed for an order to set aside the election of Dr. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, on the ground of alleged illegal practices. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. represented the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Baptista, barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. Viegas, while Mr. Mir Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. Koregaonker, for Mr. Vandekar.

Shortly before the Court rose for tiffin, Mr. Smetham stated that he believed the petitioner, had altogether, by that time scored 211 votes in addition to the number recorded in his favour at the election. He had now a margin of over fifty votes in his favour.

His Honour inquired of Mr. Baptista how many votes of the petitioner he was going to impugn.

Mr. Baptista said he did not know.

His Honour said that he made that inquiry in the interests of all the parties. They should curtail the proceedings as far as possible.

Mr. Baptista said the petitioner should go on with his case as far as possible and then close it.

His Honour thought that such a procedure would be somewhat obstructive. The best course to limit the inquiry within reasonable bounds would be for Mr. Baptista to tender his evidence to disprove as many of petitioner's votes as he could, after which the petitioner would be allowed to bring forward rebutting evidence.

Mr. Baptista supposed he might be able to reduce sixty or seventy votes of the petitioner. However, he should not be compelled to disclose his evidence at that stage, for he was unable to say at present how many votes he would be able to disprove.

In further reply to His Honour Mr. Baptista said that he had not summoned any witnesses to appear that day.

His Honour said that he told him the other day to summon as many of them as he could.

Mr. Baptista replied that he had been unable to do so, because his client had not completed his inquiries. Dr. Viegas preferred that the inquiry should go on as far as it could and then they would take their course.

His Honour remarked that Dr. Viegas seemed not to take great interest in the inquiry and that he should like to see him at 3 o'clock in court, and speak to him about his responsibility as to costs.

Mr. Baptista : We are prepared to meet the costs.

His Honour : Will you bring Dr. Viegas with you when you come at 3 o'clock ?

Mr. Baptista : I shall not be able to see him.

His Honour : Send for him.

Mr. Baptista : I cannot.

His Honour : You must.

After tiffin his Honour inquired if Mr. Baptista had sent for Dr. Viegas,

Mr. Baptista : I want to explain to your Honour.

His Honour : I do not want your explanation : I ask you whether your have sent for Dr. Viegas

Mr. Baptista : I do not know where he now is. I have no man to send for him. I asked Mr. Vandekar to go for him, but he said he did not know where Dr. Viegas was and could not go.

His Honour : I must have Dr. Viegas here. You manage the case on his behalf and you could have told him to be here. I gave you a fair warning on Monday to be ready with your witnesses to-day, but you have not done so; you have disobeyed the order of the Court.

Mr. Baptista explained that Dr. Viegas was in Court that morning and he proposed that the petitioner should close his case before they entered upon their defence; because, in case the respondent was able to reduce the petitioner's votes, all his labours and expenses would be in vain.

His Honour : If you would not comply with the order of the court, you would have to suffer. I told you on Monday to bring your witnesses to-day; but you have not done so; supposing Mr. Smetham were to close his case just now, as I suggested, you will be put out of court. As you have not summoned the witnesses to-day, you will not be able to summon them here to-morrow. If they had been here to-day, I would have altered the summonses to to-morrow. Dr. Viegas appears to take a very obstructive position. I am willing to give him just as much indulgence as I have given to the petitioner.

Mr. Baptista said that the petitioner should now go on with thirty or forty more witnesses and stop. The defence would then call evidence to discredit the petitioner's witnesses, provided the petitioner withdrew all allegations of corruption.

His Honour said he did not think they would agree to that condition; but he told Mr. Baptista once for all that he would not show any further indulgence in the matter of witnesses and that Dr. Viegas must attend the court next morning.

Mr. Smetham was then asked to proceed with further evidence.

During the day about fifty more witnesses were examined and the inquiry was adjourned.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ARABIA.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the death of Dadoo Moosa, a Mahomedan lad, aged thirteen years, who was on Friday last scalded to death by steam and hot water flowing into a boiler in which he was working on board the steamship Arabia.

George Parker, a boiler maker on board the s. s. Arabia said that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd instant, when the Government Surveyor was examining the boilers, he was in the stock hole with the Chief and Second Engineers. They were standing in front of the donkey boiler to test its safety valve and were raising the steam to do so. Witness noticed some water dropping from an exhaust pipe round about the boiler valve. He pointed it out to the Second Engineer, who went and called the boys out of the boilers. As far as the witness recollected the engineer said "Sub choskra bahar ao." He shouted several times. Witness did not remember any one else shouting. He saw four boys coming out of the port boiler No. 1. According to his orders there should have been only four boys in three boilers. He gave that order to the tendal half an hour before the testing of the donkey boiler. There were in all thirty boys on board under the orders of the tindal Witness did not think it was necessary for persons in charge of the testing to see that the three boilers were clear of people, before testing them, even if the valves of the three boilers were off. He believed the cause of the accident was that water had collected in the bend of the waste steam pipe and that the water was driven by steam through the safety valves into the boilers when the valves were lifted on the donkey boiler. There was a slight list to port which would account for the water lodging. Four or five minutes after the boys came out, witness heard some one call out that a boy was in the boiler and he saw him walking down from the top shortly after. It was the fact of water being in the exhaust pipe that caused the accident. The leak in the port valve had nothing to do with the accident. It was not very natural to suppose that there would be lodgement of water in the exhaust pipe. Before the accident witness himself would have gone into the three boilers, without any hesitation, while the testing was going on and would not have apprehended any danger.

After the evidence of boiler boys was recorded, the Jury returned a verdict that deceased died from shock, the result of his being accidentally scalded.

HORSE BREEDING IN BALUCHISTAN.

The Imperial Horse Breeding Commissioners were present at the Sibi Horse Fair, Baluchistan, the other day and seemed well pleased with the show of horses. At the prize distribution Colonel Yate said that the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to report on Horse Breeding had informed him that they had now travelled over the greater part of India and they had visited no district where the people took such interest in horses or breed such good horses as they did in Baluchistan. The Commissioners were pleased with the horses shown and they considered that the chiefs and people of Baluchistan stood in the proud rank amongst the horse breeders of India. The class of brood mares shown at the fair was one, they said, which could hardly be surpassed and the number of fillies under three years of age showed that the breed of horses in the district was being maintained and was also improving. The excellence of the young stock shown was due, the Commissioners said, to the continued use of the stallions so liberally provided by the Government of India, and, continued Colonel Yate, "I say to you Sirdars and Tribesmen that this praise which has been given us by the Commissioners on Horse Breeding should encourage you to persevere in making careful intelligent use of the opportunities for horse breeding which the Government have so freely given you and in endeavouring to improve the breed of horses still further.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th February :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th February 1901, bringing to notice that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' lease of 2,417 square yards of land to the East of the Merewether Dry Dock will expire on the 28th February 1901' saying that the land is held at Rs. 2 per square yard per annum, that of the 2,417 square yards forming the holding 1,778 square yards are occupied by a corrugated iron shed belonging to the firm and the remaining 639 square yards are vacant, that lessees are prepared to take a renewal of the present lease for a period of three years, and recommending that the same be granted provided the land is not likely to be wanted in connection with the Sion-Mint Railway Scheme.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 7th February 1901, addressed to the Traffic Manager, agreeing to the renewal of the lease from 1st March 1901 for a further period of three years.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 14th February, 1901, forwarding a litho : plan showing the proposed arrangement of grain sheds and sidings on Malet Bunder, saying that it will probably be necessary to remove Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown if the proposed Railway cheme be carried out.

Resolution—A fresh lease may be granted for a period of three years on the same terms as the existing lease, including the clause requiring the lessees to vacate at six months' notice.

THE RECENT COLLISION.

Read memorandum from the Port Officer, dated 15th February 1901, forwarding for information copy of the letter addressed by him to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, reporting that a collision occurred at about 7-30 p. m. on the 14th February 1901, between the British Steamer "Daghestan," outward bound in pilotage charge of Mr. Vaughan, and the German East African Company's S.S. "Setos" inward bound in pilotage charge of Mr. Blair; that the the first mentioned vessel struck the "Setos" amidships with the result that the latter filled with water and foundered at about 3 a. m. on the 15th idem, and that all the passengers and crew were safely landed; adding that the formal investigation will be held in due course and the result communicated.

Resolution—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

—	For week ending 15th February 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 15th Feb. 1901.	For week ending 15th February 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 15th Feb. 1900.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	19	896	21	868
„ „ out of	20	893	23	886
„ transported	10	567	5	584
„ attended to	1	69	...	49
„ warped	...	50	...	59

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Rao Saheb Vinayek Sakharam Deshmookh, B.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Head Master, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School. Rao Saheb Pandurang Mahadeo Fadke, Aval, Karkoon and Second Class Magistrate of Moorbad has been appointed Head Clerk in the office of the Collector of Thana.

All the leading citizens of Thana were invited by Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis (Sessions Judge of Thana) to witness the ceremony of the wedding of his daughters, which took place on Thursday last. Several native gentlemen and Sirdars of Alibag and Ahmednagar, who had come down here for the purpose, were present on the occasion.

As Government have taken in hand the amendment of the Abkari Act, the East Indian Association intend to approach Government to reduce the tax on Brab-trees in Thana, and to afford facilities to Bhandaries for obtaining the necessary licensees. With the reduced taxes on trees tapped for toddy the Bhandaries will be given the option of good trees for bad ones.

The census enumerators of the local Municipality have commenced visiting their respective blocks (from A to J.) consisting of forty-seven circles in the town of Thana since Monday last, for the purpose of filling up their forms of enumeration.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 11 villages (7 less than in the previous week) in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 14, women 16 and children 9. The number in receipt of gratuitous releif in Thana has decreased.

On Monday last, the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana tried a house owner named Balla Hanmanta, for breach of the Municipal Rules and fined him Rs. 5.

Five births (two males and three females) and twenty two deaths (including two from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were nine cases and five deaths from plague at Kalyan during the same period.

Eight third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from the trains at Kalyan on the G. I. P. Railway Line during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical Officers at this station in the Thana District. Plague has made its appearance in the Special Prison. There were six cases and five deaths among the prisoners during the past week.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—George Gregory Smith, lawyer, of Villa Bel Riposo, San Domenico, Florence, Italy, for improvement in acetylene gas generators. Arthur Poeffel, Captain in the Austrian Army, of Rossaur Kaserne, Vienna IX, Austria, for improvements in incandescence lamps for liquid combustibles. Donald Cuff, engineer, formerly of Lower Broughton, Manchester, now of 5, Concert Street, Liverpool, for improved apparatus for filling and stopperring aeratrd water bottles. The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 32 York Road, King's Cross, London, England for improvements in draw gear and buffing apparatus. Benjamin Gawer Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230 Statford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for improvement in system of electrical distribution. The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 32, York Road, King's Cross, in the county of London, England, for improvements in draught appliances for railroad cars. The International Metal Extraction Company of Denvert, county of Arapahoe, Colorado, U. S. A., for a method or process of treating ores. Henry Vincent Williams, engineer and patent agent, of No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, for improvements in or relating to punkah-pulling machines. Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for improvements in systems of electrical distribution. Samuel Thomas Gresham, engineer, of 6, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, for a device for securing the flap doors of railway wagons.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere and shows a brisk to rapid fall in several places. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Bhavnagar Para and Malegaon, northerly at Karwar, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo, and north-easterly or south-easterly at several of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 11° in defect of normal in the Central and North-West Provinces and at Secunderabad and Masulipatam and 4° to 5° in excess at Goa, Surat, Bhavnagar Para, Karachi and Ratnagiri. The miniman is 5° to 11° in defect at Raipur, Nagpur, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and 5° to 7° in excess at Ahmednagar, Surat and Ratnagiri. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cochin and the lowest 47° at Cawnpore and Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Sind, the Punjab, and at Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Cochin, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo.

Winds are cyclonic in Cutch and an abnormal south-east wind is blowing at Karachi thereby showing that the weather in Sind and Cutch and to the south-westwards of Karachi is slightly disturbed. In Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast a vigorous cyclonic circulation of winds exists pointing out disturbed weather conditions to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The isobars indicate that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is unsettled, and a depression seems to exist there. Local showers are likely in Sind and Cutch, and weather will remain more or less cloudy in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1901.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,154 tons, Captain A Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rasmora, 2,161 tons, Captain R G Kennedy, sailed yesterday for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE s s Kronborg, 2,208 tons, Captain W Schultz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 3rd February, via Singapore, with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain H McDiarmed will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Waldron, Shaik Mahomed bin Ahmed, Syed Mahomed, Hajee E bin Chilvan, Mr A Eagig Jasul, 18 others, and 120 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Chusan, 2,352 tons, Captain C L Daniel, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, and intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Major Hutchinson, Mr W Hanwood, Mr and Mrs Cave and Master Brabson. For Penang—Mr Cartwright, Mr S T Cohn and friend. For Singapore—Captain John Hope, Mrs and Misses Hope. For Hongkong—Colonel S H Banks, and Mr J Maneckjee. For Shanghai—Mr A W Newton. For Melbourne—Lady Janet Clarke, Miss Ivy Clarke and Miss Clarke. For Sydney—Mr R B La Motte, Mr James Robinson, Mr A C Richards and Mr R Edmiston. For Freemantle—Mr A Banvard.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Kronborg s	Schultz	Bangkok, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Rasmora s	Kennedy ...	Chittagong.
	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai.
	Upada s	Houstoun ..	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Java, McDiarmed, for Persian Gulf.

" Yanariva, Smith, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Trocas, for Genoa and Marseilles.

" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—410 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 97 bales cotton A Tyab; 23 bales cotton N Nanjee; 100 bales hemp H Govindjee; 25 bales cotton fly M Bhimjee; 115 cwt dry ginger Aldredge Salmon and Co; 1,000 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey; 117 cwt old metal R Keroba.

FOR LONDON.

Thorndall s—4 bales hides J M Rahimtoola; 4 pcts rosa oil V Eorah m and Co; 26 bales hemp E Oomersey; 652 cwts manure A Hoosein; 2,550 cwt manure Croft Mody; and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2000 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co; 2,100 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Othello s—101 bales cotton 4,000 cwt teelseed and 2,050 cwt Castorseed Ralli Brothers 113 bales cotton fly and waste H K Bode and Son; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt ground nutseed M Vulubdas; 1,001 cwt poppy seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—3 000 cwt castor seed and 4,002 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Baron Fairlie s—13 cwt goat hair and 75 cwt poniac E Currin; 65 bales cotton fly V P emjee; 160 cwt gum G Sojpal 2,500 cwt gingelly seed 200 cwt mustard seed 5 cwt ajiwanseed 2,500 cwt myrabollams and 440 bales cotton Volthart Brothers 119 bale cotton J Byramjee and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 50 bales hemp Survai and Chinoy 3 000 cwt crushed bones M Jamal; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

Redeshemer s—1,100 cwt myrabollams and 365 bales cotton Volkar Brothers; 2,000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 712 cwt myrabollams Survai and Chinoy 37 cwt gum Cosser and Co; 10,000 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt oil coke and 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rudeshiemer s—4,000 cwt gingellyseed and 117 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1,250 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 575 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 1,007 cwt cotton seed and 4202 cwt gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

P Becher s—20 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Baron Fairlie s—160 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 907 cwt mustard seed and 600 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yamaguchi s—105 bales cotton A C Esmailjee Motiwalla.

Chusan s—10 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 13 chests opium, M H E Ellis.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—10 chests opium, N J Abraham; 8 chests opium Tata and Co; 20 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 12 chests opium J David; 17 chests opium Talati and Co; 24 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium E Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 28th February.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I Railway at 3-50 p.m. (Bombay time) on Saturday next the 2nd March for a Field-day. Dress—Field day order, Puttics to be worn.

(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Special Carriages will be attached to the Train leaving Colaba at 2-55 p.m., Bombay time. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares, which will be refunded.

(4) Members will please note that there is only one train going to Santa Cruz in time for this parade.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 1st proximo, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 1st proximo.

4. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No 5018 Vol P J J Wynne, No 5019 Vol H R George and No 5020 Vol L C Higgins.

NOTICE.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 11th to 16th March, both days inclusive.

2. Members of the Corps interested in the formation of a Hockey Team are requested to meet at the Cathedral High School at 6 p.m. this evening.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon'ble Mr Justice WHITWORTH.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1121—Edgelow G and W—Abdool Kader Allibhoy Bustawala vs Mahomedally Hyderally Chinai and others—Payne G S and M, part heard.

1122—Bicknell M and M—Manockjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai widow and others—Craigie L and O.

1123—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.

1130—Mulla and M—Hoorbai widow vs Sooleman Abdul Vahid—Framjee and D.

1136—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co, Ld—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

812-00—K B Mehta—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty vs Dayaram Jugjiwan and others—Framjee and D—Part heard.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

25-01—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Kanjee Natha and another—Payne G S and M and In person Short Cause.

Long Causes.

216-00—K B Mehta—Bai Kanoo vs The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurrence Company—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

833-00—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Abdullally Hoosenally and others—Bicknell M and M.

377-97—Wadia and G—Rughumal Badhsing vs Juggonath Bhawanishat and Co, Hiralal and W and G, for trial of issuet.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivolubhdas Harrilas—Little and Co.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V; D

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

622-00—Craigie L and O—Lalljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

284-00—Payne G S and M—Pardhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okamal Jassamal and others—Little and Co.

66-00—Shamrao and M—Aishabibi vs Achoobibi widow and others—Maganlal and Co for postponement.

388-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Luchminarayen—Hiralal M and M.

432-99—Muljee and R—Abhechand Khoomajee and others vs Bhickachand Gomechand—Wadia and G.

436-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Whitworth.

To Speak to the Minutes of appeal Court Decree at 2-30 p.m.

1111-611-99—Thakurdas and Co Haji Saboo Sideck and others vs Ayshabai and another—Bicknell M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WHITWORTH.

For Judgment at 2 p.m.

831-00—M H Khan—James Dunlop vs The Trustees of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Crawford B and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORRESTER—February 23, at Bankipore, the wife of E E Forrester, Esq. I C S, of a daughter.

HARLEY—February 17, at No. 10, British India Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr R E D L Harley, of a son.

DEATH.

CLERK—January 25, at his residence, Rutland House, Spur Tank Road, Chetput, Madras, Smollett William Clerk, Dental Surgeon, M O S G B, in his 68th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

INDIA'S LESSONS FOR EGYPT.

SIR RAYMOND WEST, since his retirement from the Bombay Council, has devoted a good deal of attention to Egyptian affairs. His latest article on the subject finds a place in the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation. In it he holds that the present situation in the land of the Pharaohs, is a picture of patient effort and progress, very encouraging and satisfactory to our national pride. "All shows a moderate, far-seeing, consistent purpose, aiming only at things possible and determined to achieve them," writes Sir Raymond, who, proceeding, remarks that in no department of the Government is this more manifest than in the Judicial Administration. Quite naturally the writer in his review of the progress achieved, institutes numerous comparisons between systems prevalent and institutions set up in India and these to the exaltation of the latter. He shows that the summary jurisdiction given to the village tribunals was a necessary supplement to a more comprehensive scheme, recommended in 1885 which still in many of its parts awaits fruition. It had the merit of resting on a practical experiment, for the village courts of the Madras Presidency, working under conditions not widely dissimilar at first from those of Egypt, have been approved by the experience of a century. The Chief Court in Egypt has still much to learn from those in India, for it is shown, as yet, to be pitiably weak. The Committee of Surveillance is shown to work with vigour and complete success, but Sir Raymond West condemns it as an institution that would not be tolerated in England. The courts in Egypt require supervision and, again quoting the experience of India, he urges that the function of thorough-going scrutiny and control exercised by the High Courts directly and through the district judges has contributed more perhaps than anything else to the purification and efficiency of judicial work in India and would do the same for Egypt. It is pleasing to find the Indian systems thus favourably compared with those of other countries. It has become so widely recognised that no good thing can come out of Nazareth that it is a pleasant novelty to see Indian institutions held up as examples worthy to be copied by other countries. The Penal Code in vogue in Egypt was crudely adapted from the French and is wholly unsuitable for an Oriental community. Our own is what they want. Our system of police supervision, the nightly roll-call of bad characters and our method of treating juvenile offenders are commended to the notice of Egyptian reformers, and there can be little doubt that in thus exalting them Sir Raymond West is demonstrating the wisdom of Sir John Scott, in turning to so good an account his experience of the Indian law and its administration.

A considerable portion of the article deals with the subject of the Mahkamah Sharia, "the chancery which has to deal according to the text of the Koran and the traditions with those questions of marriage, sonship and succession which are questions of religion as well as of law—of law resting essentially on and involved in religion and consequently sacred and immutable." The line taken by the Egyptain Government in its efforts at reform seems to remind Sir Raymond West of the difficulties encountered by Akbar and his mode of surmounting them, though he finds no ground for suspecting that the Khedive aims at making himself the centre of a new conglomerate religion. Reforms were contemplated, but a "mufti" pronounced the proposed introduction of new blood into the Mahkamah to be a revolting sacrilege. The "mufti" was removed, but not until it had been found prudent to postpone the projected reforms. To the Kazi-ul-Kazat and the new "mufti" Sir Raymond suggests the perusal of that part of Akbar's history which tells how similar dignitaries, who proved too obstinate, were sent by the masterful emperor on a pilgrimage to Mecca and fared but poorly afterwards. How to deal with refractory leaders is thus also to be learnt from Indian history. The Kazis in Egypt are chosen by the ruler from amongst the class of Mahomedan D. D.'s. But the "Ulama," theological lawyers, are not as such a sacrosanct corporation; nor is there in the sacred writings any foundation for their extreme and exclusive pretensions. In India under Akbar, Sir Raymond shows them to have been virtually unorganised and helpless, while the decisions of the highest Kazi were subject to review by the Amir-i-Adl, over whom again the Emperor placed himself. The Musulman Civil Courts in Bengal, after reform, were presided over by other than members of the Ulama class. The operation of their own law was guaranteed to Moslems and the muftis were retained to expound it. Egyptian reform in this direction may probably follow the lines of the Bengal Courts under the grant of the "divani" to the East India Company. But, as Sir Raymond West admits, the path of reform by legislation is in no country strewn with thorns, and nowhere is progress barred by such an impenetrable hedge as amongst a pious and ignorant Musulman community. The rules of the Mahomedan world were in many instances, favourably disposed towards the reformers; but despotic as they were in theory, they had to bow to popular passion which now and then stands in the way of progress. It is, however, a healthy sign that an evident movement has begun among the younger Moslem scholars and lawyers of the present day to break away for the dogmatic interpretation of their scriptures. Sir Raymond places his opinion on record that the Egyptian parquet has always some members whose presence in the chief Mahkamah would give light and strength to its decisions, and he suggests that the Kazis and muftis by degrees should be absorbed in the ordinary courts, appropriate places and functions being found for them, by which step the whole administration of justice ought to gain in efficiency, dignity and reverence.

"TO BOWL OR TO THROW."

AT the time when the county captains met and decided to bar certain bowlers from playing during the coming season, and the discussion as to the equity of such action was at white heat, Mr. W. J. Ford, the well known cricketer, ventured the opinion that the decision would lead to the legalisation of throwing. In an article appearing in the February "National Review" he deals more fully with legalised throwing, and advocates that as an experiment the bowler may be permitted to follow his own whim, and bowl or throw as he thinks the occasion demands. Mr. Ford does not believe that all bowlers, of whose deliveries there is suspicion, try to throw, but rather that the offence is accidental, or out of a zealous and honest effort to get a little more spin on the ball—a view which many cricketers will endorse. Batting has become so scientific, and the batsman's skill is increased by the confidence which good and true wickets impart, and there can be no doubt that the bat holds the upper hand. It is when the bowler knows that the batsman's skill is more than a match for his bowling that throwing is resorted to, and if he can by throwing get more break on the ball on a true wicket, then, Mr. Ford thinks, we have found the true solution of the vexed question—how to put the bowler on equal terms with the batsman when wickets are fast and fine. The chief objection to throwing is that it will be dangerous to the batsman, but Mr. Ford will not be convinced until experiment has proved the contrary. He does not think the bowler wants to throw to increase his pace, and doubts whether any thrower could send the ball much faster than do the fastest bowlers—in fact, few will disagree with Mr. Ford when he says he prefers to be thrown at by Tyler, the Somersetshire slow bowler (one of the men under suspicion) than bowled at by Kortright, the Essex fast bowler. Mr. Ford doubts "a man's ability to throw really hard for any length of time, as the strain on the elbow would be most severe, and it will be hard for the thrower to raise his hand as high as the bowler does. The man who throws the ball a long way throws upwards; the bowler thrower will have to throw downwards, or else with the under-handed whip that good cover points use." Mr. Ford's view that bowlers will not alter their style if throwing is legalised is a common-sense one, and we incline to the belief that the majority of bowlers would only take advantage of such latitude when wickets are true and the batsman inclined to prolong his stay, for now that the wicket is affected by climatic conditions the bowler more than holds his own. The main reason for advocating legalisation of throwing is the want of definiteness in describing a throw. Mr. Ford suggests that Albert Trott, the ex-Australian and Middlesex bowler, should throw an over or two on a perfect wicket, without a batsman to begin with. "If he was obviously dangerous to the batsman the scheme might be dropped; if he was obviously dangerous to the wicket, we have found what we want—a method by which the bowler has a chance against the batsman." If throwing becomes too formidable he suggests that the thrower should be compelled to have both feet behind the bowling crease at delivery, and if the deliveries were palpably unfair that the umpire be empowered to order him off the field. The greatest difficulty is the application of throwing to town and county cricket, where the wickets are more often bad than good. As Mr. Ford argues, the experiment should be seriously made; experience would show how far throwing would overcome the question of the superiority of the bat over the ball, and enable the governing body to legislate and satisfactorily settle this burning question.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

THERE are all the elements of revolution in the state of affairs in Spain. The situation has become so acute that the reactionary administration headed by Senor Silvela, who has held office for nearly two years, has been compelled to resign. Since the close of the War with America, Spain has been seething with agitation which in destricts developed in outbreaks of revolt. The Chambers of Commerce led the way in demanding Budget reforms. Finally they recommended the business community to refuse to pay taxes until national expenditure was largely reduced. They formed an association called the National Union in which ultimately economical demands became confounded with political. In the eyes of the monarchists the National Union became the rallying point for all discontented sections and its propaganda was met by the authorities undertaking more vigorously than ever their campaign of repression. The province of Catalonia, which aims at local autonomy has played a most prominent part in this struggle. Fifteen months ago before the taxes ould be collected in Barcelona the town had to be placed in a state of siege, and numbers of recalcitrant taxpayers had to be put on board a cruiser and threatened with transportation. The difficulty continues and each quarter payments have to be collected by extra-Constitutional methods. In an article which appears in the current "National Review," Mr. Lionel Holland gives some idea of the cauldron of discontent in Spain and the dangers that lie before the Monarchy. Notwithstanding their variety of aim, he says, "economic reformers, autonomists, separatists and republicans are united by common abuses and grievances and by the need of common tactics in hostility against the Government, and are further welded by the repressive policy upon which the Ministry has embarked." The campaign of repression has been extensively carried out with the result that in Spain appeared "the spectacle of the powers that be maintaining their rule by force of arms against the will of the vast majority of the commercial and working classes." The situation has however proved too much for Senor Silvela's Ministry who have given way. The danger is that something more than an Administration may ultimately fall.

EXECUTIONS AT PEKING.

THE reported executions at Peking seem to indicate that the Chinese Court is beginning to fulfil the conditions of the Collective Note and to comply with the demands of the Ministers. As regards Chi-hsiu, it will be within the memory of our readers that at the conference of the Ministers with the Chinese envoys at the British Legation on the 5th instant, the doyen read a formidable indictment, recounting the facts already well-known, against eleven high Princes and officials, among whom was included Chi-hsu. He was appointed a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen at the same time as Prince Tuan, and his son, the reactionary tutor Hsu-tung, since dead. By Hsuchengyu, the name wired by Reuter, is probably meant Hsu-Ching Chen, vice-president of the Board of Works and also a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen That functionary was reported to have been executed in August last with Yuan Chang and three other members of the Tsung-li-Yamen—without trial because of his relations with foreigners before the Court fled. Several prominent culprits were reported to have been decapitated, shortly afterwards to be found at their ancestral homes alive and well. Imperial Edicts were issued, condemning all and sundry to dire punishment, but they were not carried out and it was never intended that they should be. In the present case, however, we hope a serious start has been made towards complying with the conditions precedent to the settlement with the Powers and the pacification of the country.

THE OGADEN EXPEDITION.

The expeditionary force sent against the Ogaden Somalis has come in contact with the enemy and, though it repulsed their attack that result was not attained without loss. Of our force seventeen were killed, including Lieut.-Colonel Maitland, I. M. S., who was in charge of No. 46 C. and D I, Native Field Hospital. Prior to leaving for East Africa, Colonel Maitland was attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) and was well known and highly popular in Bombay. He was one of the best type of officers of the Indian Medical Service. Born on the 5th January 1856 he became full Surgeon on the 31st March 1880. He was promoted Surgeon-Major on the 31st March 1892 and Lieut.-Colonel on the 31st March 1900. He had seen a great deal of active service, taking part in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, for which he received the medal and bronze star; the Soudan Campaign 1886 (Suakim); the war in Burma in 1886-88, for which he received the medal with two clasps, and was again in the Soudan in 1896, taking part in the Dongola Expedition. For that he received the medal. He was held in high esteem by his brother officers in Bombay. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Maitlend, who with her husband and child arrived in Bombay in the beginning of January just before the force sailed for East Africa. Colonel Maitland belonged to a well-known family, several of whose members have distinguished themselves.

WE hear that Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. G. Forbes, C.B., of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is to take Colonel Kempster's place as A. A. G., Madras Command, at Ootacamund.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras has decided to appoint Mr. L. M. Wynch, the Collector of South Arcot, as his Private Secretary. He will relieve Mr. Sim about the middle of March.

THE Rev. H. Parker will replace the Rev. H. Hyde as Bishop's Chaplain, whilst the latter goes on leave for six months. At the end of this time Mr. Parker will be appointed to Ootacamund, replacing Mr. Malden.

WE regret to have to record the death, at the age of 67, of Mr. Smollett Clerk, at his residence "Rutland House," Chetput. Mr. Clerk was one of the oldest residents of Madras, having been there since 1868, when he went from Calcutta—where he had been for some seven years—to practice as a Dental Surgeon.

THE February and March sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council commenced on the 8th instant. There are on the Cause List 10 Indian appeals for hearing, viz., 4 from Bengal, 4 from Oudh, 1 from the Punjab and 1 from Madras. The Madras appeal is that of Vasudeva Padhi Khadanga vs. Maguri Davan Bakshi Mahapatrulu, first heard on the 16th of November last, before Lords Hobhouse, Davey and Robertson and Sir R. Couch, and now to be re-argued.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras will make another short tour in the second week of March. He will first go to Ootacamund with H. E. Lady Ampthill about the 6th proximo, and on his return will pay a flying visit to Salem and Yercaud. He will arrive at Salem on the night of the 11th, halt there on the 12th and proceed to Yercaud, where he is expected to spend a day or two and discuss matters affecting planting interests with the local planters. He will return to Madras on the 15th or 16th proximo.

LAST year, 1899-1900, was the first year in which the net results of the railway revenue accounts in India have resulted in profit to the Government. The actual sum which remained after all expenses were paid was 11 1-2 lakhs, and this was contributed by all railways guaranteed, assisted and State lines and included the net receipts of the State railways which were nearly 1 1-2 crores better than they ever have been before. The satisfactory results above mentioned are mainly due to increased traffic and to a reduction in the charges on the payments home.

ON relinquishing the office of Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, Mr. H. A. Sim is not likely to take up the duties of the Secretary to Government in the Local and Municipal Department at once, but will probably proceed on short leave. Mr. C. J. Weir, on relief by Mr. Higgens in the Board, will act in the interval in Mr. Hammick's place. When Mr. Sim returns from leave, Mr. Weir is expected to revert to the Nilgiri Collectorate and Mr. C. M. Mullaly, the present acting incumbent there, will relieve Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, who goes on furlough.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from a station on the North-West Frontier, in the neighbourhood of some of the most bigoted and dangerous tribes, states that "it is marvellous how the people have realised the Queen's death and shown their desire to express sympathy. One could have hardly believed that the majority knew, save in the vaguest way, that a Queen was our supreme ruler, and yet every man of importance and every tribal "jirga" in the country hastened to show that they felt real sorrow at the news. Those who could not come in person sent letters, and there was a genuine and spontaneous outburst of feelings."

THE last word on red-tape comes from the "North China Herald." Seventy yoke of oxen, with their wagons, forming part of the British transport service, arrived by steamer at Tientsin. No one had authority to unload them, and for a long time all enquiries were fruitless. At last the General in command was approached, only to discover that he could not act without instructions. It was necessary to worry the Foreign Office by cable about the bullocks, and when they were finally landed the demurrage charges due to the delay worked out at about ten times their value!

A MEMORIAL in favour of marriage between Indian Christians belonging to the Church of England and deceased wives' sisters, is in circulation, along with a memorandum of arguments in favour of the same in English, Tamil and Telugu. A letter has also been addressed to the Lord Bishop of Madras. The movement began about the end of November last, and in the short space of two months 3,526 men in communion with the Church of England all over the Madras Presidency have signed it. Among the signatories we may mention Mr. N. Subramaniam, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator-General; Professor S. Sathianadhan, of the Presidency College; Mr. Satya Joseph, Advocate, High Court, Madras, and Mr. L. C. Williams Pillay, Inspector of Schools. The Memorial and other papers with the signatures were despatched to the Lord Bishop of Madras on the 16th instant.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

THE STORY OF THE RISING.

OUR new contemporary, the "Aden Gazette", gives an account of the trouble in Somaliland, which led to the expedition which has just engaged the enemy, unfortunately with the loss of seventeen lives:—

Quite recently news was received that the Ogadeyn Somalis in the Jubaland province of British Africa had risen, and that Mr. A. C. Jenner, the Sub-Commissioner who had left the seaport of Kismaya for a tour inland, had been attacked and treacherously murdered in his camp. Some 4,000 men were then reported to be in arms, and there is no doubt that the murder was premeditated as the cowardly prelude to an organised revolt. The disturbances, as is so frequently the case in the East, is due in the main, if not entirely, to religious fanaticism. A new prophet has arisen in the person of Abdulla Ashur, who has proclaimed himself an incarnation of Mahomed And there is likey to be some hard fighting before the rebellion is crushed. He has succeeded in inspiring his followers with the belief that he has been divinely appointed to crush the infidel and regenerate the Somalis. They are to be a free and exclusive nation under Mahomedan rule, and, with delightful disinterestedness, he has nominated himself to be their ruler. Fortunately, however, his pretensions have not everywhere received credence. The Arabs and some of the Somali tribes treat him with contempt. They condemn his methods as inconsistent with a religious character, and assert that under the guise of religion he is endeavouring to attain his own selfish ends. Of the tribes on the East African Coast the Gudarbirsi, Habrawal, Habrgerhagis and Warsangli continue friendly to the British, and it is, therefore, with the Dalbahanta, Ogadeyn and Hawiga, his avowed adherents, the expedition will have to deal. Of the remaining clans the Mijourteyn are said to be neutral, but amicable to British rule. The Marehan, whose territory borders on Mombasa, seem to be similarly disposed. As for Abdulla Ashur, like most men of his kind, he is of low origin, his father being a poor Ogadeyn shepherd and his mother a woman of the Dalbahanta tribe. The result of this union was brought up in his native land, received a religious education, sanctified himself by making a pilgrimage to Mecca, and became a disciple of Sheik Mahomed Saleh, the recognised spiritual head in that city of the mystic religious order, "tarika Mohamadia." About three years ago, on his last return from Mecca, he made a stay of some days in Aden, and lived on the charity of clansmen who reverenced him for his learning and the holiness which attached to the pilgrim. When there he wore the ordinary garments Mahomedans assume on pilgrimage. He is described as a man about thirty years old, slight in figure, and in height and appearance a type of the average Somali. He is

CRUEL, CRAFTY, DOMINEERING, AND AMBITIOUS

and though covetous, liberally distributes plunder when he considers it politic to conciliate an aggrieved or recentful tribe. Withal, the Mulla has ability, and his movements as a fugitive from justice evince extraordinary activity and endurance. He is thoroughly acquainted with the whole country, and appears to be wellinformed by his spies. At Berbera, the Mahomedans, principally the Arabs and Indians, jeered at the special powers he claims to have had conferred upon him by his religious superior, He also incurred their hate by condemning the use of "kat" as unlawful, and by inculcating the heretical dogma that Friday prayer in the mosque is an innovation and contrary to traditional law. Leaving them in their obduracy, the rejected Mulla turned in bitterness back to his native country. There he preached his doctrines and increased in renown and influence. Adherents grew numerous, and supported by his kinsmen in Ogadeyn and Dulbahanta, power was added to superstition to enslave the weak or credulous. Dulbahanta is adjacent to the Ogadeyn territory and about eighteen hours journey by camel from Berbera. The British Government claims influence over the tribesmen, who are courageous and physically strong and comparatively rich, since most of the caravan trade is in their hands. Like all Somalis, they are turbulent and unreliable, and therefore merchandise is conveyed under an escort. The Ogadeyns, physically similar, are more dependent on the administration, and trade extensively with Berbera, from where armed kafilahs set out with grain, dates, cloth and other commodities to be exchanged chiefly for skins, hides, gum, myrrh and ghee. In the beginning the Mulla showed a friendly disposition towards the Government. When in Dulbahanta he sent two Somalis in irons to the Consul-General at Berbera to be punished for murder and highway robbery on the kafilah route. Evidently his original policy was to strengthen his influence over the Somalis by gradually attaining to be tacitly acknowledged as intermediary between the people and the Government. Meanwhile he had

BEGUN TO FOMENT DISSENTION

and the means he took to augment his temporal power raised up enemies. The son of Shermarki, one of the stipendiary akhils or chiefs, looted his property, and he appealed for restitution to the Consul-General, who arrested the marauder and restored the plunder. The first friction arose when a sportsman's followers deserted with their guns and joined the Mulla. In this instance he was too interested to send either the thieves or the stolen weapons. To quote an Arab simile, the incident was the drop of rain which flooded the valley. He then looted the Habrawal and Habrgerhajis, prohibited and hampered the kafilahs, occasionally plundered them, denounced the British Government and all who acknowledged it as infidel, and begun a career of rapine and pillage, wreaking vengeance on his enemies and accumulating wealth. In a raid the helpless women and children are murdered and destruction and desolation indicate the "wadad's" path. He entered Abyssinian territory with a large force, but was repulsed with great slaughter. A battalion of the Central Africa Regiment was sent from Mauritius to oppose him, but for political reasons no operations were undertaken, as he seeks refuge in foreign protectorates and the Somalis had then, though marauding, not openly risen in revolt against the Government. As Abdulla Ashur takes particular care to keep out of range, there is truth in his statement that a bullet will fall harmless if aimed against his person. Little did the men on board an English man-of-war think that while they were throwing the search light on the neighbouring hills of Berbera, far away in the jungle the Mulla was standing amidst his devoted and reverential disciples and, pointing to the mysterious illumination, telling them that its refulgent rays, produced at his will, were the divine manifestation to convince those who still doubted him that he, Mahomed bin Abdullah, was the Chosen One, elected by God to deliver the oppressed Somali from the infidel's yoke. It is

THE MULLA'S DOCTRINE

that all marriages performed by a "kazi" who is a British subject are "ipso facto" unlawful, and initiated this principle by himself divorcing and marrying, against her will and on pain of death, the wife of a Somali sepoy to a bridegroom chosen from his righteous followers. To the great indignation of his father, who considers his son mad, Abdulla Ashur himself reunited his parents in lawful wedlock. "You cal yourself a Mulla!" protested the simple and honest" Ogadeyn shepherd, "and yet dishonour your mother! Go on marry us! If we, your parents, were not previously married then you are illegitimate You should be called the Bastard Mulla."

In the wet season the scene of the operations of the expedition, if the rising spreads through the whole province, might be reached by steam launches and boats, but the river begins to fall in November and is very low in December and January. So long ago as 1875 Colonel Long, who was sent from Egypt by General Gordon to explore the Juba took a steam launch to a point 100 miles distant from its mouth, while in 1892 Captain Dundas took up the British East Africa Company's sternwheel steamer Kenia as far as the rapids 25 miles above Bardera, beyond which navigation is impossible. The river flows at the rate of two to four knots according to the season from Bardera to the sea, a distance of 400 miles. The lowest part of the course of the river is through vast plains of grass interspersed with mimosa bush, but above the Equator it flows through dense forests. At Bardera there is a population of 3,000 Somalis, and above it the country gets more rugged and hilly till the rapids are reached in latitude 2degs. 40" above which the river is full of rocks and very shallow. The population of the districts bordering the Juba which have been explored are Somalis, and constitute the southern section of the race. They have for many years been gradually pushing southward in the British sphere of influence, have driven back the Gallas, and have gained the predominant and lucrative position of controlling the outlets to the sea and possessing a monopoly of the trade from the interior. This fact apart, from the existence of Abdulla, causes them to resent non-British European intrusion.

Altogether the Somalis are a warlike race, exhibiting courage and intelligence in fighting, for which their arms are a long spear, a short broad knife, a short club of hard wood, and a hide shield. Under European officers they have shown themselves capable of becoming well disciplined and most trustworthy soldiers. They dress in white cloth, wound round the body, and in physique are handsome both in face and figure, being tall, muscular, and active, and carrying themselves well. It is to be hoped for their own sakes that those of them who are in rebellion will not hold out long; but the price of peace must be the surrender, dead or alive, of the "Mullah" as his existence in the country would be a constant source of danger.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Later advices state that De Wet doubled back East and not West, and has gone in the direction of Petrusville.

LATER.

It is stated that Botha is between Ermello and Middelburg and that Lukasmeyer commands the Boers who are being pursued by General French.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES BY MR. DILLON.

Mr. Brodrick in the Commons, last night, refuted the charges made by Mr. Dillon of wholesale farm burning by the British in South Africa and said that the humanity of the war compared favourably with any campaign.

THE ADDRESS VOTED.

The Commons have voted the Address in reply to the King's speech by 297 against 78.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Balfour last night announced that in the supplementary estimates one million would be for the Navy and over three millions for the Army.

EXECUTIONS AT PEKING.

Chin Hsin and Hsu Chengyu were publicly executed at Peking yesterday.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The "Arcadia" takes £35,000 in gold from Melbourne for India.

A FIGHT WITH THE OGADEYN SOMALIS.

After a week's march of 114 miles in the enemy's country, the Somali expedition, 500 strong, was attacked while making a zeriba. The enemy was repulsed, losing 150.

The British lost was 17 killed including Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, I. M. S., and several wounded.

The force has returned to Affmadu.

LATER.

Reuter in a despatch from Affmadu says that the Somalis charged desperately and lost 250 men. Our troops behaved splendidly and had 21 wounded in addition to the killed.

STRETFORD ELECTION.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

In the election at Stretford for the vacant seat caused by the death of Sir J. Maclure, Mr. Cripps the Conservative candidate polled 7,088 votes and Mr. Thommassen, the Liberal candidate, polled 5,791.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned owing to the continued difficulties of the situation.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Powers have rejected the proposal of Prince George to annex Crete to Greece and replace the international troops by Greeks.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Famine Commission reassembles next week at Lucknow, and proceeds later to Naine-tal to prepare its report.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST OFFICES.

Mr. Fanshawe, Director General of Post Offices, is likely to proceed on three months' leave in April, Mr. Kisch probably officiating.

MR. PUGH OF LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Mr. Pugh, late of Lumsden's Horse, is dangerously ill of enteric at Bloemfontein.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

The date of the return of the Indian contingent from China is still uncertain and transport arrangements are to be held in abeyance for the present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 6-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-8

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	17	56
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	102	45	96
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	20	20	40
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	42	85
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	8	22
G Mahim and Worli	10	13	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	96
Total	205	175	385
Total plague deaths to date.	86,577	71,762	
Same date last year	155	122	400

THE Duke of Orleans, the claimant of the throne of France, journeyed to Brussels with the intention of crossing over to England to attend Queen Victoria's funeral. The King and the Kaiser, however, plainly intimated that his presence in England would be undesirable, and King Leopold of Belgium also informed him that his visit to Brussels was open to strong objection. The Duke, therefore, abandoned his journey to England and promptly took his departure from Belgium. This slight upon the French Pretender is regarded as a well-merited punishment for the insulting references he made to the late Queen early in 1900, and for the compliment he paid the French artist who drew offensive caricatures of Her Majesty.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The Hon. Mr. G. Sutherland, the retiring President of the Chamber of Commerce, in moving the adoption of the report at the annual meeting to-day, drew attention, in the course of his speech, to several important subjects now occupying the attention of the mercantile community of Calcutta. It would appear that no number of representations and appeals can move the Government to remedy the shortage of wagons on the East Indian and other railways. The Chamber has repeatedly, since 1894, approached the authorities on the subject, and yet, in 1900, the want of rolling stock was as great as ever in this connection.

Mr. Sutherland drew special attention to the suggestion of the Chamber that the Government of India accounts for the industrial and profitable enterprises should be separated from the general finances of the Empire, so that the proper equipment of railways with adequate transport facilities, should no longer be dependent on the Imperial Exchequer, liable to the exigencies of famine, pestilence, or war. It is reported that the question is now receiving the serious attention of Government.

Mr. Sutherland supported the scheme for bridging the Hooghly. With regard to the central station project, he was more cautious in venturing has opinion. The retiring President dwelt at some length on questions of finance, more especially in reference to the scarcity of the silver coinage, and concluded with a eulogium of the services rendered to the Chamber by the Secretary.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN BEHAR.

CALCUTTA, FEB 26.

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Behar Sugar Commission issued today:—(1) Even as now conducted the cultivation of sugar by the planters is profitable. It will be still more profitable if conducted in accordance with the principles of modern scientific agriculture. It is very necessary that cane should be so cultivated. (2) The methods of manufacture in use by native cultivators and refiners cannot be applied to cane produced on a large scale by European planters. (3) It will be best and most economical to adopt the system of central mills and refineries. (4) But if capital cannot be raised at present, cultivators should crush cane grown by themselves in mills worked by steam and furnished with apparatus for the manufacture of grey sugar. (5) The organization of a market for the sugar produced is a consideration of primary importance, and arrangements for the supply of a wide range of markets should be made as soon as the movement for the cultivation of sugarcane extends. (6) There is room for great improvement in the varieties of cane grown in Behar. The planters stand in need of careful and systematic instruction in the cultivation of cane. (7) Such instruction can best be imparted from the agricultural station maintained by the State under the charge of a competent director and chemist, adequately equipped and manned. (8) Such an institution would primarily give instruction in the important crops of indigo and sugar, but experiments should be made also in all the other crops cultivated or capable of being cultivated in Behar by European or Native agriculturists, for the instruction given would be as useful to a native cultivator as to a European planter. (9) The future of indigo is precarious, and it is desirable that no time should be lost in growing other saleable crops which will partially take its place, among these being sugar and oilseeds.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the billiard champion, last night concluded a public exhibition which began in the Framjee Cowasji Hall on Monday night. The champion's opponent was the billiard marker of the Yacht Club and the exhibition throughout was most interesting. Mr. Roberts conceded 1,800 in a game of 3,000 up; and on the first night while the Marker was adding 400 to his conceded total, the champion scored 549. The players were hampered by defective lighting and the only lengthy breaks were one of 59 and another of 57 by Mr. Roberts. The play was much more interesting on Tuesday night. The game having been left with the scorer: Marker 2201, Roberts 549, the champion played a fast scoring game without indulging in merely exhibition strokes. His play was greatly admired and at the close he had increased his score by close on 1,500, while his opponent had only been able to put on 180. The champion's breaks included a number of over 100 and when time was called the score stood: Marker 2,381, Roberts 2,000.

Last night there was a fairly large audience, who evinced the utmost interest in the conclusion of the contest. The Champion began the game with his unfinished break of the previous night, being steadily followed by his opponent, who played a consistent game and made the following amongst other breaks: 55, 30, 28, 25, 21 and 16. He managed to remain ahead of the Champion until 2574, when the latter with a break of 79 overtook him and kept ahead throughout the game, finally winning the contest by 255 points with an unfinished break of 69. The following are a few of the breaks made by Mr. Roberts: 167, 84, 79, 73, 69, 68 and 61. At the conclusion of the game Mr. Roberts gave an exhibition of some of his fancy strokes, which were applauded by the audience.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to speak through the medium of your columns against and draw the attention of the Police authorities of the city to that fact that in these current Holi-festivals, numerous illiterate persons and ramblers, in batches, by day and night, in streets and on public roads, shout in such vulgar terms as are horribly annoying to the moral feelings of the respectable and literate puplic, males and females alike. Learned people are always expected to forbear and they would therefore do so with this nuisance for a time, but these creatures instead of confining themselves to absurdity proceed to act disgustingly in the sight of females passing by, as also spoil the garments of the passers with pouring or throwing over them filthy water tinged with variety of colours.

It is a matter, indeed, of astonishment to me to see entire silence on the part of the public men, especially the Hindu reformers, against this long lived vice among their brethren. I see no reason why the authorities also give no heed to these sufferings of the public as they in the time of Divali holiday, before a month or so, publish out their strictest notifications against firing crackers and such other things on the roads.

I fear, if this is allowed to go on, as it is, both male and female youths of the time are apt to be very much affected and then the struggles to root out the customs of infant marriages and to promote female education will be rendered of no avail and hence this Aryan and being ever expected to approach her ancient exalted position will be reduced to her lowest circumstances instead.—Yours, &c.,

H. L. SHAH.

THE Annual Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament for 1900-01 will be held at Meerut during the week beginning March 18th.

A POSTAL Conference is being held this week in Calcutta on matters affecting the internal administration of the Department. The members of the Conference are: Mr. Kisch (Chairman) Messrs. Stewart-Wilson Ham, Curtis, Maxwell, Barton-Groves, Lalkaka, Whymper, Doran, and Mr. Schoeneman, (Secretary).

THE Government of India has ordered the revision of the "Imperial Gazetters" as soon as census statistics are available. The Local Government has accordingly directed the rearrangement and revision of the provincial Gazetteers" to be taken in hand by competent officers in each district. No establishment is proposed to be entertained, nor is a special officer likely to be deputed to the duty.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE RUSKIN EXHIBITION.

A WARNING TO MANAGERS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

THE wonderful collection of drawings by John Ruskin at the rooms of the old Water Colour Society will doubtless attract London there for weeks to come. To many people it will be a complete revelation; others, who have already had glimpses from time to time, as opportunity has occasionally offered, of his original work, and have studied it in the reproductions in many of his books, will yet be surprised at the quantity, the variety, and the beauty of the display here. These drawings, more than four hundred in number, cover a space of over fifty years, and must represent a considerable portion—though, as we are told, by no means the whole—of his life's output. Both artistically and biographically they are of the highest interest. "Every drawing has a story," as Mr. Collingwood reminds us in his excellent and judicious introduction to the catalogue, "either an incident in Ruskin's life or a passage in his works"; and those who loved and reverenced a writer who more than any in our time succeeded in inspiring his readers with a personal devotion will feel a pious pleasure in following up these threads of association. Others who have but an imperfect sympathy with Ruskin, who have not fallen under the charm or have fallen out of it, who have lost their way in the labyrinth of his writings, who have judged them by the extravagances only, or by mere heresay—the latter especially conceiving of Ruskin as a "mere litterateur" with an unfortunate propensity for bringing the resources of a great style and an unrivalled persuasion on matters which he did not understand—these people will be astounded at the strength and quality of these drawings, at the mastery of hand, the delicacy of eye, the trained penetration, the patience and labour which they show. These are not the productions of an amateur, however talented. They are the result of hard and long study, and manifestly the work of a man who, starting with an exceptional faculty, has developed it with an exceptional conscience. The actual volume of it, when we consider it as the by-work merely of Ruskin's life, is astonishing. "Looking over the hundreds of sketches he has left, besides scores of highly elaborated drawings, and carefully prepared plates, and books full of detailed memoranda," says Mr. Collingwood, "one is really inclined to wonder how he found time to be a writer."

The drawings are all studies. There are no pictures, strictly speaking, among them, though in many there is the stuff of a dozen pictures—Ruskin looked upon his draughtsmanship and painting as subsidiary and auxiliary to his main business of writing. He uses them often to illustrate the theory in hand, constantly as gymnastic, often as relaxation from mental work. When tired out with writing, he turns to drawing as a corrective, and produces holiday tasks like the "Glacier des Bossons" (43), or the "Abbeville" (234), or copies like the Tintoret "Adoration" (296) and the elaborate "Zipporah," after Botticelli's fresco in the Sistine Chapel (112). On several of the beautiful series of Venetian drawings made in 1876 we find pathetic footnotes—"Left off tired," "Left off beaten," and so on. No wonder. Drawing as Ruskin conceived it is scarcely the diversion of an invalid. To finish, to detail, to the rendering a strict account of everything that the eye could see, he attached, as we know, a moral virtue, and he was not one to neglect his own precepts. No one has ever carried at once so much passion and so much beauty into the expression of detail. His faculty of giving detail without hardness or essential smallness is certainly unique. He can be minute without being petty. This is because he feels the beauty of the object with extraordinary force and single-mindedness, and always in a noble way. The drawing is carried so far, never to exhibit the skill of the artist, or with any attempt at illusion, but to express and glorify what he sees in it and would have others see with him. No pains can be too great for that. He will make out each vein in a marble panel, each leaf in a carved capital, not that we may see how cleverly they can be rendered, but that we may realise, if possible, as he does, how lovely the marble is, how subtle and beautiful the intention of the forgotton carver. He has a passionate pleasure in taking some quite small and humble object, like a twig or blade of grass, a pebble or a shell, and forcing us to recognise the power that is in it: you shall see that these tiny things are beautiful (Nos. 16, 18, 164, 170, &c.). He feels the beauty of creation, down to the simplest and commonest things, with a kind of mystical devotion akin to that of St. Francis. What is skill of hand, what is picture-making, what Gothic or Romanesque, what all the arts of man, compared with the transcendent beauty of God's workmanship in nature? To make man understand that, surely that is better than to be Phidias or Titian. That Ruskin's love of detail did not prevent him from feeling things in a broad way we have broad evidence not only in the fact that he sometimes manages to keep it wonderfully subordinate to a whole effect, even though carried to an almost incredible minuteness, as in the "Abbeville" already quoted, or No. 226, or some of the studies of rocks and foregrounds, but also in many rapid sketches, "impressions" absolutely destitute of detail. Such is the drawing made as early as 1846 at Chambery, "Poplars and Cottages in Evening Sunlight," on whose margin we find the interesting note made in 1879 by Ruskin, "I consider it one of the best sketches I ever made." Another is the charming drawing of Picquigny, near Amiens, dated 1880, "sketched with Artie and Brabazon," which might almost be a Brabazon itself.

The prospect of three Peg Woffingtons on the London stage is already diminished by one, Miss Winifred Emery, whose impersonation of the heroine of Messrs. Charles Reade and Tom Taylor's famous play would have been looked forward to with special interest, having announced that she has abandoned her project. Meanwhile Miss Fanny Brough has already made her appearance in the part in a new version of the story on which the play is founded, prepared by Mr. Albert Drinkwater, and brought out last week at the Metropole Theatre, Camberwell, while Miss Marie Tempest is preparing to follow up her brilliant success in "English Nell" at the Prince of Wales's by playing the part of Margaret Woffington in yet another version of the story.

It is at first sight a little puzzling to learn that the necessity for these new versions has arisen from the refusal of the holders of the copyright of Messrs. Reade and Taylor's play to sanction the revival; for "Masks and Faces; or, Before and Behind the Curtain," with Mrs. Stirling as the heroine, and Mr. Webster as Triplet, was brought out at the Haymarket as far back as November, 1852, and its copyright, therefore, expired some years ago. The fact is that when the play was revived at the old Prince of Wales's Theatre in 1875, it was, at the suggestion of Sir Squire, then Mr. Bancroft, extended from two to three acts, and otherwise considerably modified by the authors, and it is this version that has not yet fallen into the domain of public property. Should Miss Winifred Emery reconsider her determination and appear in a part so eminently suited to her, it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for her appearance in the later and greatly improved version.

The revival of "Masks and Faces" at the Metropole Theatre, already referred to, was unfortunately attended by a sorrowful incident, Miss Daisy Brough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Brough, who was to have played the part of Kitty Clive, was at the last moment prevented from appearing by a sudden attack of illness, which only three days later terminated fatally. Miss Brough was a sprightly and clever young actress, and a very popular member of her aunt, Miss Fanny Brough's travelling Company.

Theatrical managers, beware! The editor of that learned monthly, the "Genealogical Magazine," announces that in future, whenever at any leading London theatre a play is produced in which there is much heraldry, or matters directly relating to heraldry, he will give a critical article upon it. The contributor who is thus to keep a watchful eye upon the mounting of historical pieces in which heralds play a part is Mr. Ambrose Leigh, who, besides being a Pursuivant at arms, has made a special study of mediæval pageantry. To be put right on occasion in this fashion will at least be less humiliating than that viva voce correction by the audience of which the late Mr. Phelps was used to relate some amusing instances. That distinguished actor had by his famous performances at Sadler's Well so stimulated the study of Shakespeare in Islington that a very slight slip of memory in the delivery of the text would be pretty certain to be detected by his patrons. Thus, in playing King Lear one night he happened inadvertently to speak of Cordelia's voice as "tender and low—an excellent thing in woman"—whereupon a critical person in the front row of the gallery was heard to exclaim with a strong accent on the first word, "Gentle and low, if you please, Mr. Phelps."

The new Wyndham's Theatre in Charing Cross-road has been registered as "Wyndham's Theatre (Limited)," with a capital of £200,000. A limited company, with a capital of £10,000, has also been formed for the purpose of acquiring a tenancy of the Court Theatre, Sloane-square, and carrying on the business of "theatre lessees, proprietors, and managers." Mr. Martin Harvey, who will be the new manager, will re-open this house on Thursday, the 14th inst., with "The Cigarette Maker's Romance," adapted from the novel of that title by Mr. Charles Hannan. Music has been composed for the play by Mr. Hamilton Clarke. Mr. Harvey's company will include Mr. Sydney Valentine, Miss N. Da Silva, Mrs. De Solla, and Mr. Frank Vernon.

"Twelfth Night" for many years was hardly known to the ordinary playgoer; for some reason it was always looked upon by managers as having but scant drawing powers. However Mr. Benson and Mr. Tree have proved the fallacy of their predecessors' policy. The production of Shakespeare's comedy, which took place here on Tuesday evening, is remarkable for magnificence of costume and a series of beautiful scenic pictures. Malvolio is the central figure, and Mr. Tree in his eccentric make up raises many a smile by force of the humour he throws into his interpretation—but the interpretation is by no means perfect; he lacks somewhat the courtly affectation of Malvolio, he is too eager to raise a laugh at the expense of sacrificing the lines and business set down by ancient custom. The interpolated business is only suitable for a comic ballet. We should like to know what is gained by Malvolio's second visit to the kitchen, where he has a kind of phantom fight in the dark with a fallen flagon; then a cock crows in the distance, announcing the approach of dawn. This incident is evidently introduced to give Mr. Tree an opportunity of making a comic exit and obtaining laughter from the unthinking. But is such straining after applause legitimate, and, may we ask, is it Shakespeare? Mr. Robert Taber played the sentimental Orsino with considerable effect. Lionel Brough's Sir Toby Belch was rather too robust and lacked the unction so necessary to make the character a telling one. Miss Lily Brayton as Viola somehow did not produce such a favourable impression as when she played the same part with Mr. Benson. Mr. Courtice Pounds was well received as Feste. As it stands the present revival is not an impressive one, as it greatly lacks artistic finish. There is too much light and not enough shade. Repose there is none. The reception was most cordial, and the audience would insist upon that modern nuisance—a "speech" from the actor-manager; he gave one as short as possible, and sent away his admirers in excellent spirits.

"The Awakening," a new play in four acts by C. Haddon Chambers, is a mixture composed of some originality and a considerable amount of common or garden dramatic matter. It is a combination of Don Juanism and kissing, and this osculation may be divided into the kiss friendly, the kiss passionate, and the kiss guileless. It may look in print to the reader that the subject of the play is ridiculous, but we hasten at once to correct such an error. True it makes no impression on the mind after leaving the theatre, but the dialogue and the situations are amusing while there. Trower is a popular man in society, and well-known for constantly falling in love with first one lady and then another with electric rapidity. His present mistress is Lady Margaret Staines, a grass widow, whose husband is serving his country in the African War. During the twelve months the gay Lothario has been carrying on with the lady he has been the greater portion of the time bored to death and is anxious for a change. He is introduced to a Miss Olive Lawrence, and with this pure young creature for the first time in his life he falls genuinely in love. Lady Margaret is furiously jealous, and her husband having died, she calls upon Trower to marry her, which he refuses to do. The lady's overtures being rejected she determines to have revenge, and discloses to Olive the sort of man her lover is. Olive refuses to believe her hero is of such sordid metal till Trower acknowledges the charges to be true. The couple separate, only of course in the truly old-fassioned style to come together again; the meeting is brought about by a trick, when the usual business is gone through. The distracted lovers fly into each other's arms, and we are left to imagine they live a life of peace and are happy ever afterwards. We cannot treat the subject seriously because the piece asks us to believe violent improbabilities. Mr. George Alexander is of course the "lady killer," and plays as he does every part—there is the same intonation, the same ancient and oft-reported "sob" in his voice when overtaken with remorse, the posing, &c., &c., all is well known to those who are acquainted with this actor's style. To Miss Fay Davis the same remarks will apply, and her rendering of Olive Lawrence is no exception to the other characters she has given from time to time. The remaining parts call for no special mention, but we must give a word of praise to Miss Getrude Knapton for her clever performance of Lady Margaret Staines. The applause was rather annoying, there was too much of it; but on the whole, everybody was pleased, the actors and the audience being upon the most friendly terms, and they mentally shook hands with each other before saying "Good night."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your kind permission I venture to express my belief that Mr. Gilbert's appeal, "in forma pauperis," will find no echo in the hearts of the Native Chiefs, and others in this Presidency, on whose behalf it appears to be written. Despite the misfortunes, financial and otherwise, which have befallen this Presidency during the past few years, I doubt if there are many people in it who will not be glad that they are "called upon" to subscribe to a Fund which has been inaugurated to perpetuate the memory of the Lady who was the first Empress of India,—a Fund by means of which the condition of the people she loved may be improved.

The spirit which prompted the institution of the Memorial Fund does not, I think, wish it to be supported by subscriptions given grudgingly or of necessity; nor does it. I hope none desire to impose limitations on those who may be disposed to give with a full heart from a lean purse.

"Give all thou can'st; high heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely calculated less or more."

This perhaps is a more suitable method for fixing subscriptions than that which would limit them to a "small minimum."—Yours, &c.

Bombay, February 27. W. P. P.

As attention is now being directed to the Nushk route to Eastern Persia, it may be stated that Agha Mahomed Hadi's carpet caravan from Kirman was due to reach Quetta on the 25th instant. Those who desire to obtain specimens of the beautiful silk carpets of Kirman should note that the demand last year exceeded the supply. This caravan trade with Persia is steadily growing, and the road onwards from Nushki is now in such good order that a trap has been driven along it through to Seistan. It is a desert route, it is true, but European travellers no longer need tents, as there are rest-houses at each stage. The total number of Persian horses imported into Quetta in the last ten months was 335, and the Remount Department can cause this trade to expand if they encourage dealers. For the benefit of Indian merchants we may add that the caravan men find they can make a good profit on practically all classes of goods which they take back to Persia. This being the case, they naturally prefer to load their camels with articles that can be easily packed such as cloth, indigo, and tea. "Verb sap."

GENERAL DE WET.

MR. HOWARD C. Hillegas, an American War Correspondent with the Boer Forces, thus describes General De Wet. His account loses nothing by his partiality for the Boers.

The Free State was not as prolific of Generals as the Transvaal, but in Christian De Wet she had one of the ablest as well as one of the most fearless leaders in the Republican ranks. Before he was enlisted to fight for his country De Wet was a farmer who had a penchant for dealing in potatoes, and his only military training was secured when he was one of the sixty Boer volunteers who ascended the slopes of Majuba Hill in 1881. There was nothing military in his appearance: in fact Christian De Wet, Commandant-General of the Orange Free State in 1900, was not a whit unlike Christian De Wet, butcher of Barberton of 1879, and men who knew him in the gold-rush days of that mining town declared that he was more martial in appearance then as a licensed slayer of oxen than later as a licensed slayer of men. He prided himself on his unmilitary exterior, and it was not a little source of satisfaction to him to say that his fighting regalia was the same suit of clothing which he wore on his farm on the day that he left it to fight as a soldier in his country's army.

Before the war De Wet's chief claim to notoriety lay in the fact that he attempted to purchase the entire supply of potatoes in South Africa for the purpose of effecting a "corner" of that product on the Johannesburg Market. Unfortunately for himself, he held his potatoes until the new crop was harvested and he became a bankrupt in consequence. Later he appeared as a potato farmer near Kroonstadt, and still later at Nicholson's Nek in Natal, he captured twelve hundred British prisoners, and incidentally a large stock of British potatoes, which seemed to please him almost as greatly as the human captives. Although the vegetable strain was frequently predominant in De Wet's constitution, he was not over-zealous to return to his former pastoral pursuits and continued to lead his commandos over the hills of the Eastern Free State long after the territory was christened the Orange River Colony.

General De Wet was at the head of a number of the Free State commandos which crossed into Natal at the outbreak of the war, and he took part in several of the battles around Ladysmith; but his services were soon required in the vicinity of Kimberley, and there he made a heroic effort to effect a junction with the besieged Cronje. It was not until after the British occupation of Bloemfontein that De Wet really began his brilliant career as a daring commander, but thereafter he was continually harassing the enemy. He led with three big battles in one week, with a total result of a thousand prisoners of war, seven cannon, and almost half a million pounds' worth of supplies. At Sannaspost, on March 31, he swept down upon Colonel Broadwood's column and captured one-fourth of the men and all their vast supplies almost before the British officer was aware of the presence of the enemy. The echoes of that battle had hardly subsided when he fell upon another British column at Moester's Hoek with results almost as great as at Sannaspost, and two days later he was besieging a third British column in his own native heath of Wepener. Column after column was sent to drive him away, but he clung fast to his prey for almost two weeks, when he eluded the great force on his capture bent, and moved northward to take an active part in opposing the advance of Lord Roberts. He led his small force of burghers as far as the northern border of the Free State, while the enemy advanced, and then turned eastward, carrying President Steyn and the capital of the Republic with him to places of safety. Whenever there was an opportunity he sent small detachments to attack the British lines of communications and harassed the enemy continually. In almost all his operations the Commandant General was assisted by his brother, General Peter De Wet, who was none the less daring in his operations. Christian De Wet was responsible for more British losses than any of the other generals. In his operations in Natal and the Free State he captured more than three thousand prisoners, thousands of cattle and horses, and stores and ammunition valued at more than a million pounds. The number of British soldiers killed and wounded in battles with De Wet is a matter for conjecture, but it is not limited by the one thousand mark.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE Annual Report of the "Bombay Tract and Book Society" does not show much work done for the year, but the members have not been idle, for they trust that they have made effective preparation for much future useful work. The management of the Depot has been practically newly organised. The effort to employ Christian literature of the nature that the Society wishes to disseminate, will be greater in the coming years than hitherto. The community is growing and the famine has added a large number to those under Christian training and instruction. The Committee earnestly hope that the public will show their sympathy by affording further help. Several changes have taken place in the personnel of the Society. Mr. P. B. Savile's place as President is taken by Dr. D. Macdonald. The sad death of the Rev. J. Ozanne was a serious loss to the Committee. The management of the Depot has been confided to a European Missionary Superintendent, who has entered into a three years' agreement. Tracts to the amount of Rs. 2,344 were sold as against Rs. 2,438 the year before. Vernacular publications will receive more attention than in the past. The support given by the Religious Tract Society, London, amounted to over £150, and English tracts to the value over £6. This totals to more than the local subscriptions which only amounted to Rs. 437, a poor manifestation of zeal.

THE BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the British and Foreign Bible Society has not been idle. They have distributed or sold through their agents more copies of the Scriptures either in whole or in part than in the previous year. The Bombay Depot has sold less, but the sales from the Branches in the mofussil and through energetic Colporteurs more than make up for the deficiency. No fewer than 61,515 Bibles, New Testaments or portions thereof were sold. The number of Bibles and New Testaments asked for, or presented to students who pass the Intermediate, Previous or Matriculation Examinations increases every year. There are sixteen Bible Women employed whose salaries amount to Rs. 1,712. The subscriptions to this Society leave it a credit balance to be carried forward to the year 1901, though the parent Society still has to do a good deal for its support.

AN INDIAN LADY M. A.

AN event of unique interest in the annals of the University of Madras is the success, this year, of an Indian lady in the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, which is the highest degree in the Faculties of Arts. For the English Branch of this examination eight appeared, and only three have passed, and one of the successful candidates is Mrs. Kamala Satthianadhan, the wife of Mr. Satthianadhan, M.A., LL.M., Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College. In 1897, Mrs. Satthianadhan, as Miss Krishnaman, passed the B. A. Degree examination from the Noble College, Masulipatam; and this year she has successfully competed for the highest distinction which the University can confer in Arts entirely through private study. Very few who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts carry their studies further, as will be seen from the fact that though, since the establishment of the University, as many as 5,707 have taken the Bachelor of Arts degree, only 116 have succeeded in securing the higher qualification of the degree of Master of Arts. The M. A. course of the Madras University is a very difficult one, involving highly specialised knowledge in definite subjects; and, unlike in Bengal, the Colleges in this Presidency do not provide any special courses of instruction for M. A. candidates. This accounts partly for the paucity of numbers noted above. In the English Branch, for example, a candidate has to send up a dissertation, which, in order to be accepted, should show "satisfactory evidence of original research and independent thought," and then the examination itself, which lasts for six days includes subjects such as Anglo-Saxon, Early English, Comparative Philology, History of the English Language and Literature, and a large number of selected texts, beginning from Chaucer and ending with Mathew Arnold and Tennyson. The candidate has also to show a fair knowledge of a second language, either Classical or vernacular. The M. A. text not only in English, but also in other Branches, is one which is quite up to the standard of the Honour course of the foremost English Universities. Considering the difficult nature of the examination, the success of Mrs. Satthianadhan is most creditable. Her unique achievement, however, is only an earnest of what Indian ladies are capable of accomplishing under favourable circumstances.—"Madras Mail."

In accordance with the arrangements previously made the members of the City Improvement Trust went round yesterday evening at half past four o'clock and inspected several bye-lanes and dark alleys in the Mandvi and Koliwada District. The members went together near the Karnac Bridge, and they were accompanied by some of the officials of the Trust. They were conducted through several narrow streets, bye-lanes and gullies, some of which were extremely narrow with old houses and chawls crowded by many people. The whole of the district was found to be extremely insanitary, and the members were convinced that the improvements of the locality should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE announcement that several valuable racers were to be sold by public auction at the Bombay Stable Company at Byculla, last evening, drew together a coterie of the racing fraternity of Bombay, the majority of them being Europeans. It was at first expected that keen interest would be evinced in the purchase of the horses which were put under the hammer by Mr. T. C. Naples, but the bidding was, with one exception, tardy, if not disappointing. Many fine blood animals were, to say the least, not even looked at, and some of them were declared by the auctioneer to have gone for a song.

The list comprised a batch of twelve horses, all of which were placed before the bidders with a record and a reputation made either in India or in Australia.

The chief interest in the sale was centred in "Amarosa," Mr. Baldrey's grand pony, which performed so excellently in Bombay at the last big meeting. He started with a bid of Rs. 10,000 which gradually increased and was finally knocked down to Major Weiman for the handsome sum of Rs. 12,000. This was considered an excellent price, having regard to the fact that the animal was only imported into the country three months ago. On account of the laxity of bidders, many of the horses had to be bought in, while in the cases of some of those sold, the prices fetched ranged on an average at about a thousand rupees. Those in the know were heard to remark that the purchasers had effected exceptionally favourable bargains. Mr. Naples announced to those present that negotiations for the purchase of some of the animals exhibited and not sold could be effected by private arrangement. Having regard to the result of the auctioneering on this occasion, this mode would perhaps be about the best of disposing of some very promising Arabs, country-breds, and Australians now available in Bombay for racing purposes.

The following horses were among the several which were put up to auction:—

"Colleen," a country-bred male, five years old, was sold for Rs. 610 to Colonel Anderson, A.V.D.

"Amberite," reported to be an exceedingly fast pony failed to fetch a bid.

"Hopeful," an English colt fell to Mr. Oomer Jamal.

"Tokio" was purchased by Colonel Anderson, for Rs. 400, as also "Ottozelle" for Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Mahomed Jamal purchased "Peepookhana," a first-class Australian performer, belonging to Mr. Baldrey, for Rs. 1,500.

"Music," a thorough-bred Australian pony was bought by Mr. Craig, for Rs. 700.

THE GAY LORD QUEX.

THE audience which assembled at the Novelty Theatre on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the production of "The Gay Lord Quex" by the Waldorf Company, again demonstrated the taste of the Bombay public for comedy in preference to drama. The piece is well-known and was a tremendous success in London, and it is not, therefore, remarkable that the assembly was worthy of the occasion. The chief character is that of Sophy Fullgarney, who manages a manicurist establishment much resorted to by the nobility, among whom is Lord Quex, a gentleman whom Sophy ascertains has a somewhat tarnished reputation. He, however, falls in love with Muriel Eden, whom Sophy knows and she tells her friend of his character. Muriel declines to believe these tales, and in order to prove their truth, Sophy acts temporarily as maid to the Duchess of Strood, a lady with whom Lord Quex's name is associated. The latter is anxious to break off his old associations, but yields to the solicitation of the Duchess of Strood to grant a last interview, which takes place at midnight in the Duchess' boudoir. Sophy plays the spy, is discovered, and unwittingly placed in a compromising position, after having refused all offers to purchase her silence. To escape the consequences, however, she pens a compromising letter at the dictation of Lord Quex, but immediately repents and announces her determination to face the whole thing out on the spot. Her high spirit wins Lord Quex's honest admiration, and then Sophy promises not to divulge any secrets. The result is the marriage of his Lordship and Muriel Eden.

Miss Waldorf took the part of Sophy, and her interpretation of this character was finely drawn. She had the sympathy of her audience, and she sustained their interest to the final act. Her acting, when she repented of having written the compromising letter was, magnificent. The weakness of women and their splendid determination to stick to an agreement at all costs were finely displayed, and Miss Waldorf is to be heartily congratulated upon her excellent acting. Mr. Norval McGregor was Lord Quex, a character which afforded ample scope for his talents. As a combination Miss Waldorf and Mr. McGregor are excellent, and it is evident that Bombay people appreciate them better when playing comedy than when engaged in drama. Mrs. Dow-Currier personated the Duchess of Strood in an agreeable manner. Mr. Lawrence Hanray is an amateur of remarkable talent, and his Sir Chichester, a friend of Lord Quex, would have done credit to an actor of long experience, and it is not saying too much to add that he contributed largely to the success of the piece. Miss Bessie Freeman, in performing her part as Muriel Eden, gave evidence of careful study, and Miss E. Hallett acted well as Countess of Owbridge. Mr. W. Bond, as the professional palmist and Sophy's lover, was fair, though somewhat dwarfed by the excellence of his sweetheart's acting, but Mr. W. Bond as Captain Bastling failed to depict the smartness of the military man.

PROFESSOR JACKSON IN BOMBAY.

PROFESSOR Jackson of America, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, of Bombay, visited the Moola Feroz Library on Monday evening. The library, which contains some rare and ancient books on the Zoroastian religion and literature of ancient Iran is situted in the compound of the Dadysett Fire Temple at Bhuleshwar. The professor was welcomed to the library by Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary, Mr. Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha, the librarian, and Mr. Cowasjee Edulji Kanga. Among others present on the occasion were Shastree Rajaram Bodas, Messrs. Tehmuras Dinshaw Anklesaria, Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Nadirshah, Mehernosjee Burjorjee Meherjirana, Nasarwanjee Burjorjee Desai, Perozshah Jamsetjee Tata, and several Avesta graduates of the Bombay University. The professor was shown some of the ancient works and writings now in the library. Professor Jackson expressed himself agreeably surprised at the care with which such ancient works were preserved in the library, among them being the "Dassatir," which Dustoor Moola Feroz had brought with him from Persia, the "Dinkard," Persian works written by Dustoor Moola Feroz, etc. Coming out from the library into the compound attached to the fire-temple, Professor Jackson was shewn a "varassia," a strong young calf; and Mr. Cowasjee Kanga explained to him how the animal was employed in the performance of certain religious rites and ceremonies. The Professor was then conducted to the upper reception hall, where certian ceremonies performed by Parsee priests in the "agiarees," or smaller fire temples, were explained and illustrated. Professor Jackson took notes of the explanations and illustrations. About an hour and a half was spent here, and at the time of leaving, Ervad Desai presented to Professor Jackson a copy of the special prayers composed by him in connection with the anniversary of the birthday of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, which was thankfully accepted.

Professor Jackson then proceeded with the Rev. Mr. Abbott and Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetji Mody, the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet trust funds, to Manockjee Sett's Wady in the Fort, where marriage ceremonies were to be performed in a Parsee family. The Professor was shown the complete ceremony, and Mr. Jivanjee Mody explained to him the meaning of the concluding benediction invoked upon the marrying couple. He was also shown the manner in which Parsee females went through the minor ceremonies connected with a marriage, the presents made, &c. At their departure, the three gentlemen were garlanded.

Professor Jackson had also the advantage of seeing the "navjot" ceremony or the investiture of a Parsee child with the sacred shirt and thread, at Manockjee Sett's Wady on Tuesday evening. Miss Menant was present with him on the occasion. A Parsee girl, a grand-daughter of Mr. Edulji Nasarwanjee Seina, was inducted into the Zoroastrian religion by the ceremony, the rationale of which was explained by Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody to the distinguished visitors.

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The strange account of a young Spanish nobleman who was compelled to behead his own family. One of the masterpieces of Balzac, who is further represented by a gorgeous romance, "A Passion in the Desert," and by long excerpts from two of his novels.

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Not all of the stories of Boccaccio's immortal "Decameron" are offensive to modern delicacy. The Library includes five of the most interesting, which, whithout the slightest immorality, are powerful enough to explain the long life of the work.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.
An irresistibly tender little Romance of a pension in Florence, where two friends meet after long sad years, and find themselves more than friends. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

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A bloodcurdling tale of a strange creature, alternately a beautiful woman and a ravening wolf. By Sir Gilbert Campbell.

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By Bret Harte. By many considered this popular Californian writer's greatest short story of the exciting days of the Forty-Niners.

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A web of many stories in one, all fascinating. One of the masterpieces of the masterly German story-teller, Hoffman.

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The excruciating description of a group of London Anarchists with more malevolence than courage. One of Arthur Morrison's best slum studies.

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Three quaint Norwegian tales by Asbjörnsen of curious legendary adventure, and mystical happenings.

THE HISTORY OF KING ARTHUR.
Several chapters of chivalry and love from the old book of tales collected and told in a fascinating fashion by Sir Thomas Malory.

THE UNDERTAKER.
A gruesome, yet humorous account of the stocks that befell a Russian coffin-maker addicted to drink. Written by the great Pushkin.

THE MAN IN THE BELL.
The powerful story of a wretch who is imprisoned a few inches beneath a great booming church bell. By William Maginn.

THE MONKEY.
One of four of Alphonse Daudet's masterpieces. This is a story of low and sordid life, another is all gallantry and glitter, another is a strange fancy, "The Bookkeeper," a fourth is of Arabia.

CERTAIN OLD CLOTHES.
A Romance of an English husband who marries his dead wife's sister. Realism and mysticism are strangely blended with all the mastery of Henry James.

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A domestic study full of observation, humour, and pathos; of the contest between two fierce tempers. By Jean Paul Richter.

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One of several ingenious and effective tales from the Gulistan of the great Persian storyteller who wrote under the pen-name Sadi.

ON THE WANE.
A faithful and amusing portrayal of the inconsistency and selfishness of a man, and the forgiving and generous conduct of a woman, all told in their letters, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

ALI-BEY, THE PERSIAN.
By the French classic, Fenelon. The history of a shepherd lad who became Prime Minister, but kept his crook and pipe near by for emergencies.

CUCHULLIN.
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Dr. Richard Garnett's droll account of a girl who was fed on poisons, till her very kiss was fatal, and the curious means by which her lover's life was saved.

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By Stephen Crane, the young American genius who recently died. A story displaying his wonderful insight into life, and his strange vividness of description.

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A famous classic of humour written by the old Italian friar Bandello, describing the mischief-making capabilities of a zealous simian.

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Francois Coppee's touching narrative of the manner in which a brave and modest peasant girl faced death.

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An exciting tale of American frontier life; how a photographer and a sheriff fought the Indians. By Octave Thanet.

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An old French masterpiece of bewitching romance, translated with the best charm of Andrew Lang.

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A story of village superstition, the quarrel it caused and the reconciliation it brought about. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

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A story of exorcism and diablery from the immortal "colloquies" of the great Erasmus.

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By Mary E. Wilkins, the famous chronicler of the strange grim life and crabbed romance of the New England farmers.

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One of the most thrilling ghost stories ever written, from the able pen of Mr. Marion Crawford.

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"The Deluge," by the Polish master Sienkiewicz, from two of whose other novels long selections are also given.

DICK TURPIN'S ESCAPE.
One of three selections from the active historical novels of W. Harrison Ainsworth. The others concerning Lady Jane Grey, and the London Plague.

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Great pages from the great novel by Balzac, who is also represented by three other masterpieces.

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The terrible ordeal through which two young men passed, and the stupidity of the peasant that saw their plight. By Grant Allen.

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Perhaps the most breathlessly thrilling of all Victor Hugo's scenes. Another typical example is also given.

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A liberal excerpt from the picture of the inordinately vain, but inordinately lovable old actor "Brichanteau" as drawn by Jules Claretie.

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And other chapters from the moving pages of the great Swedish novelist Topelius, who describes the warlike times of Gustavus Adolphus.

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From the novel "Max Havelaar," with which the Dutch novelist Dekker created a great sensation. It tells of the cruelties of Dutch Colonial administration in Java.

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Something about the omnipresent bugaboo of French invasion in George Meredith's best style; and the Quixotic chivalry of one hero who challenged a whole French regiment.

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The complete plot of this greatest of American novels, told in three generously long and beautiful extracts. By Nathaniel Hawthorne, from whose work several other selections are given.

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The plausible, yet supernatural, plot against one high-minded heroine. One of three selections from the plays of the Spanish Calderon.

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The whole of Mæterlinck's "Les Aveugles," one of the most striking and modern of dramatic triumphs. By "the Belgian Shakespeare," Mæterlinck, who contributes also a special essay on "The Drama" to the Library of Famous Literature.

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Passionately beautiful and fiery scenes from Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew."

THE AFFECTED LADIES.
The whole of Meliere's exquisitely laughable comedy, "Les Precieuses Ridicules." The Library also contains the "denouement" of his great play, "Tartuffe."

MR. HARDCASTLE AS INN-KEEPER.
A delightful act from that masterpiece of polite English comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." The Library contains three other selections from Goldsmith's work.

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One of the most majestic scenes in the history of drama. From the pen of the Greek tragedian Sophocles.

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From a Russian comedy, "The Inspector General." A laughter-moving mix-up, by Nikelai Gogol.

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An imaginative and affecting dramatisation of the first human tragedy, by the great Italian, Alfieri.

THE TWO BROTHERS.
Some of the most sparkling pages from that witty dramatist of Restoration times, Sir John Vanbrugh.

THE CID.
The classic French Corneille's development of the story of a hero who kills the father of his sweetheart.

NORA'S RESOLVE.
A dozen pages from "A Doll's House," the masterwork of the Norwegian revolutionist of modern drama, Henrik Ibsen.

A MALTESE MILLIONAIRE.
One of three selections from the work of the pre-Shakespearean giant, Christopher Marlowe.

THE KNIGHTS.
A condensed version of the greatest comic work of Ancient Greece by the laughter moving Aristophanes.

ATHALIAH.
Sonorous blank-verse of stirring moment from the pen of the French Classic, Racine.

OVERREACH OVERREACHED.
A scene of frenzy from "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," the best play by Massinger, one of the best successors of Shakespeare.

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Perhaps the most successful bit of humour of the century, Mark Twain's masterpiece, which has been translated into almost every language.

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One of Charles Dicken's best and yet least known stories. Of interest to all railway travellers.

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By "the Mark Twain of Greece," Lucian, whose wit still keeps its savour. This is a curious forerunner of Swift's great work.

MUNCHAUSEN ON HIS TRAVELS.
The humoristic masterwork of Germany, first written in English by and palmed off on another author.

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One of the few inoffensive stories possible from the works of Rabeleis, usually as gross as he is great.

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A satirical gem from America. A study in pronunciation, by James Jeffrey Roche.

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One of two selections from the immortal remarks of Douglas Jerrold's garrulous heroine.

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By Bret Harte. A famous account of a little game of cards, with a generalisation on Celestial character now vividly realised.

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Showing how an ingenious Irishman willed himself a dead man's property. By the vivacious Charles Lever.

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A violent meeting between an Irishman and a Frenchman, told in short story by Samuel Lover, from whose rollicking "Rory O'More" two long selections are also given.

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A broad burlesque by the father of Yankee wit beloved of all Englishmen, "Artemus Ward."

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Numerous genuinely funny quotations from Grecian humourists, many of which one will be surprised to find so venerable.

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Philosophical musings by the busy wit of that "idle follow," Jerome K. Jerome.

MR. FOX AND MISS GOOSE.
Which, with its mate, "The Pimmerly Plum," gives one an introduction into the quaint animal world of "Uncle Remus."

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One of four of the most fascinating stories by the favourite of young and old, Charlotte M. Yonge.

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One of three of the best of Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," the most beautiful form of myths re-told.

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The adventures of a bashful man. A story of school life in its most amusing aspect, by F. Anstey.

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An inspiring and enthralling tale by Hans Christian Anderson, who is further represented by two others.

AND EVERYONE A WINNER.
An engaging account of schoolboy sports and contests from Lindsey's "Cinder Path Tales."

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A thrilling story of adventure among the Indians by that brave naval officer and favourite writer, Captain Marryat.

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A brief history of the life of one of the most picturesque warriors. A black saint.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKERLOO.
A sanguinary and hair-raising encounter between two bath-tub fleets and two armies of lead.

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A pleasant bit of reading for boys who wish to runaway to sea. From R. H. Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

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The amusing experiences of Louisa M. Alcott's delightful "Little Women," with responsibilities heavy upon their young shoulders.

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One of three chapters from the comic epic of schoolboy life, "Mr. Verdant Green."

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The best pages from the masterpiece of school stories, Thomas Huge's "Tom Brown's School Days."

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A thorough-going record, in which all young men will be interested.

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A classic, describing the strange adventures of a whole family of Robinson Crusoes.

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One of two long excerpts from the captivating books of Lewis Carroll, the unexcelled humourist.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

We hear from a good source that the authoritative biography of the Queen need not be expected for at least ten years. This was the period which elapsed between the death of Prince Albert and the appearance of his biography. The life of the Queen will be a far greater undertaking, involving the examination of an immense mass of documents.

The reviews of the next few months may be expected to contain many articles referring to the Queen and her times. Lady Jeune has written one, under the title "Victoria and Her Reign," for the new number of the "North American Review." The same number will contain, a paper by Mark Twain, addressed "To the person sitting in darkness," whatever he means by that. A companion article will be by Mr. Augustine Birrell on the "Causes of the Conservatism of England."

Mr. Justin McCarthy is to write, in two volumes, a history of the reign of Queen Anne. We shall therefore have by him a history of England from the accession of Queen Anne to the end of the Victorian period. Everybody knows his "History of Our Own Times," and most people have waited with interest for the two volumes completing his record of the four Georges and William IV. These two volumes Messrs. Chatto will issue almost at once, and later the Queen Anne volumes will take us back to where Macaulay's history stops.

Mr. Murray hopes to complete his definitive edition of Byron's poetry and letters before the end of the year. Only one other volume of the letters—one covering the years 1822-24—remains to be published. The poetry is not so far advanced, but the volumes of it which have still to appear are well in hand. The abiding interest that English readers have in Byron has been illustrated by the increased demand for each successive volume of this edition. When complete it will make twelve volumes, with some most interesting portraits.

An edition in English of Bismarck's love letters to his wife is appearing with the direct sanction of Prince Herbert Bismarck. It will be published in England by Mr. Heinemann, and in America by Messrs. Harper. The letters date from Bismarck's engagement to Fraulein Puttkamer down to her death. The Iron Chancellor was a lover all the time, but necessarily many of his letters—for instance, those written during the Franco-German War—are also inner pages of history. They have already appeared in Germany, and the German edition has been reviewed in our columns.

The Countess Potocka was an eminent figure in Polish life when Poland was a nation. She left a set of memoirs, which thirty years after her death, were, with the consent of her daughter, arranged for publication Mr. Lionel Strachey has translated them for an English edition, which Mr. Grant Richards is issuing. They date from the third partition of Poland to the incorporation into the Russian Empire of what was left of that country. Mr. Grant Richards also announces a series of Companion Books of Reference, to begin with a Dictionary of Quotations. This work has been selected and arranged by Mr. Norman MacMunn.

A study of the evolution of the English Bible will be published this month by Mr. Murray. The writer is Mr. H. W. Hoare, late of Balliol College Oxford, now an assistant secretary to the Board of Education. The book is more than a study of the English Bible in a literary sense. It is also a close examination of the influence which the Bible has exercised on the formation and development of English national character. This influence is shown to have been very remarkable in all phases of our life. Curious instances are given of how social customs have changed by reason of the growth of the English language.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is to publish, in his shilling Garland Series, Christopher Smart's famous "Song to David." Rossetti said, in a letter to Mr. Hall Caine that it was the only great accomplished poem of the eighteenth century. "The unaccomplished ones, he added, are Chatterton's—of course, I mean earlier than Blake, or Coleridge, and without reckoning so exceptional a genius as Burns." Mr. Edmund Gosse also holds the "Song to David" in regard, and has written of it as a portent of beauty and originality. Certain stanzas of it have been included in anthologies, but the whole poem has not been readily accessible. Mr. R. A Streatfeild is supplying an introduction to the coming edition.

A handy history of South Africa has been prepared by the Hon. A. Wilmot, a member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony. He has been here for some time, and his volume will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. In large part it is a reproduction of a previous work by Mr. Wilmot, which traced the expansion of South Africa. He brings the strange story of that county down to the war, of which he gives a sketch. In a preface he points out that one cannot understand the history in South Africa without going back to its beginnings. "There are," he says emphatically, "links which bind in one chain all the periods of the narrative."

Some time ago, Mr. Archibald Little made a journey up the Yang-tse Valley to the Thibetan border. A book describing his experiences is being published by Mr. Heinemann under the title 'Mount Omi and Beyond." The reference is to the great mountain which stands as a sentinel between China and Thibet. Mr. Little says he does not tender any addition to the records of geographical exploration. He seeks merely to tell of a China, in the far interior, which he thinks must pass away as Old Japan has done, though more slowly. Of the present situation in China Mr. Little says that its developments depend upon the action of the Allies in the north. Mr. Little is at present in China.

An American writer, Mr. Charles A. Hanna, calculates that people of the Scottish race, their children or grandchildren, comprised nearly one-fourth of the white population of the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution. He declares that in proportion to their strength they took a more important part in the struggle than any other race, and that this ascendency has been manifest in subsequent American history. Mr. Hanna gives us this information in relation to a book which he has been writing on the Scot in North Britain, in North Ireland and in North America. It will be published by Messrs. Putnam, and may be followed by another giving a detailed history of Scotch-Irish families in America.

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes has revised and enlarged her "Life of the Prince of Wales" for a new edition, with the new title "His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII.—There will be some very interesting correspondence in the biography of Mr. Childers, which is now passing through the press. The correspondence includes various letters by Gladstone which are of moment beyond politics.—The marriage of Queen Wilhelmina may attract people to the reading of Dutch history. The third volume of the English translation of Professor Blok's history of the people of the Netherlands is just coming out. It treats of the War of Independence, 1568-1621.

Mr. Batsford promises a reissue of Mr. Edwin Sachs's important work on architecture in relation to modern opera houses and theatres. It will contain a special preface on the latest developments and improvements in theatre architecture.—The writings of another of the "fathers of the American Republic—James Madison—are being published by Messrs. Putnam. Like most public men of his time, he wrote extensively, as seven volumes will prove.—Two of Miss Gordon Cumming's books, "The Hebrides" and "In the Himalayas," are to be reissued by Messrs. Chatto. These volumes were much read when they first appeared.—"The Sacred Fount" is the title of a novel by Mr. Henry James, which Messrs. Methuen will publish shortly.

M. de Bornier's death vacates another seat in the French Academy, making vacancies now for both a dramatist and a historian, and there may be a chance for M. Edmond Rostand, whose recent successes have been so conspicuous. Henri de Bornier's fame rests chiefly upon his "Les Noces d'Attila," "La fille de Roland," and the "Mahomet," which, as many will remember, was prevented from being played at the Comedie Francaise by the interposition of the Ottoman Ambassador. Considering, the license allowed sometimes on the French stage in the treatment of Christian topics, the deference to the religious susceptibility of the Turk, who is classed in our liturgy with infidels and heretics, was rather striking.

Messrs. Macmillan have taken over from Mr. Heinemann, "The Naulahka," written by Mr. Kipling in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, whose sister he subsequently married. It will be included in their uniform edition of Mr. Kipling's Prose Works.

Messrs. Longmans announce a new revised and extended edition of Mr. Holmes's "Life of Queen Victoria." W. P. JAMES.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The ethics of book-borrowing is a subject of which men are apt to change their minds according to whether they are borrowers or lenders. Sir Walter Scott, who observed that his friends were "excellent book-keepers," seems to have been on the side of the lenders. "Anchoret" in "Literature" the other day gave his spirited support to the borrower. The editor of Kurschner's "Jahrbuch"—a work to a certain extent corresponding to our "Whitaker"—realises the weaknesses of both lenders and borrowers. In his edition for 1901 he provides a page for entries of books borrowed, and another for books lent, to whom, and when returned. At the foot of one of the pages are some remarks from Felix Dahn, a few of which we translate:—"It is not fitting for a person to use patchouli and other fragrant perfumes and to read dirty volumes from a lending library; to cut up volumes with the fingers even although they may be clean; to have scissors for cutting off coupons, but no paper knife; to get books from a bookseller for inspection and send them back cut up. "The above is quoted from "Literature" of this week, with which there is issued a beautifully-reproduced portrait of Sir Walter Scott taken from an unfinished oil painting in the National Gallery.

The Duke of Wellington used to say that a democracy is the strongest of all forms of Government and an excellent illustration of the truth of this assertion is to be found in the vigorous sanitary legislation and the drastic methods of carrying it into effect adopted by some of the United States. The legislative restriction of marriage with the object of preventing the propagation of constitutional taints is still for us in the Old World a counsel of perfection. But there is evidently what Matthew Arnold would have called a "stream of tendency" in this direction in the United States. More than once proposals that no persons should be allowed to enter into the state of matrimony without a medical licence has been brought forward in certain States. A new Bill relating to marriage is according to the "New York Medical Journal" of January 12th, to be presented at the next Session of the Wisconsin Legislature, which provides, among other things, that a Board of medical examiners be formed and maintained by the State. No licence to marry shall be issued to persons contemplating marriage unless they shall have received from the Board a certificate setting forth that they are free from insanity, consumption, and tainted blood. It is also stated that at a meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, recently held at Chattanooga, Tenn., steps were taken to obtain medical legislation in these three States for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting the marriage of habitual criminals, persons afflicted with incurable diseases, drunkards, and victims of harmful drugs. The day will probably come when Hymen will have to submit to have his torch extinguished by Æsculapius, but the time is not yet.—"British Medical Journal."

The beer scare has brought into prominence a most ingenious hermetically-closing stone jug of German origin, says a writer in the "Sphere." English beer is the best in the world in point of manufacture, but as regards its after treatment it is far behind American beers. In the first place, the light which filters through the conventional glass bottle is detrimental to the keeping quality of beer. The difficulty of cleaning a bottle is also great owing to the small neck and the grooved bottom, while the ordinary cork is not an ideal stopper.

It is interesting to note what remarkable structural changes have taken place on the Whitehall part of the route alone since the last function of the kind took place in 1888. Upon the site of Carrington House the new War Office buildings are shortly to be reared; Sir John Vanbrugh's old house in Horse Guards' avenue, familiarly known as the "Pill-Box," has disappeared; the old Red Lion Inn at the corner of Derby-street, the childish resort of Charles Dickens, has gone the way of all the old-world licensed houses; the whole of King-street, with its many historic associations, has been swept out of existence, and in Old Palace Yard, which will be a scene of so much brilliance on Thursday next, the row of old-fashioned houses which so long obstructed the view of the Abbey has been demolished.

The "Lancet" has a notable article on the drinking habits of the nation and of the mischief that is done thereby. It points out that since the days of Dr. R. B. Todd, a generation back, no leaders of medical thought have sanctioned a reckless use of alcohol in any form. And not a few of the men in the front rank have spoken with plainness on the subject and have reduced their prescription of alcohol to the lightest forms and the most modest quantities. Mention is made of such recent and living authorities as Sir J. Burdon Sanderson, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir William Gairdner, Mr. Victor Horsley, and Dr. Robert Hutchison—all men of scientific light and leading—who have spoken out on the question. Indeed, the growing number of deaths from alcoholism and the increasing consumption of it by the people, men and women, and especially women, in our contemporary's opinion, make it incumbent on medical men who have studied the question to place their views clearly before the public.

An address by Dr. William Carter of Liverpool is referred to. Dr. Carter points out that in regard to every great group of disease a marked fall in mortality holds save in the alcoholic group, which is subdivided into three headings—deaths from starvation, deaths from scurvy, and deaths from intemperance. Deaths from starvation have fallen from 18 to 12 per 1,0.0,000; deaths from scurvy, 1 in 1,000,000, have remained stationary; but with deaths from intemperance the case is quite otherwise—they have risen from 45 per 1,000,000 of those living in the year 1878 to 77 per 1,000,000 in 1897. Dr. Carter is impatient with such a state of matters and calls for its redress by "legislative or other action."

The medical profession throughout the Kingdom the "Lancet" contends, will be acting in the spirit of the true physician in refusing to be satisfied till legislation does for the mortality from alcoholism what it has done for the mortality from whole groups of other diseases which do not so fatally affect the people. "No Temperance lecturer," it says, "can be more profoundly convinced than we are ourselves of the terrible mischief that is being done to our country at the present day by our alcoholic indulgence. This view is, we are certain, shared by the medical profession of the Kingdom whose position for using words of caution and remonstrance is unique and who have opportunities of studying the alcohol question at first hand which are denied to Temperance lecturers."

The King of Portugal visited the Natural History Museum the other day and made a stay there of over three hours, inspecting the collections with great interest. His Majesty, it is not generally known, is a zoologist of no mean order, and has given considerable attention to the study of marine forms, on certain species of which he has written one or two scientific memoirs. He is very fond of deep-sea dredging and has made several discoveries, in the great depths off the coast of Portugal of scientific interest. The extent of the collections at South Kensington, a "Scotsman" correspondent says, somewhat surprised the King. The sponges, starfish, crustacea, and other marine forms excited his special interest and admiration.

Some interesting correspondence between the Duchess of Kent and Bishop Blomfield on the early education and upbringing of the Queen is in existence, and will, according to the "British Weekly," probably be published soon. The Queen's permission for publication was asked some years ago, when she stated that the correspondence was so intimately connected with her private life that it could not be published till after her death. The King's permission has now been asked.

A curious order has just been issued by the Admiralty. It appears that many of our sailors have been in the habit of wearing steel stretchers in their caps, and that instances have been reported of these stretchers becoming strongly magnetised, and when worn close to the ship's compasses, deflecting the needle to a dangerous extent. The wearing of such stretchers is therefore forbidden in future. May not such an order as this, and the facts that have rendered it necessary, give us a hint towards an explanation of those mysterious cases in which ships have unaccountably got out of their course and come to disaster?

The French Ministry of Finance has published the result of the recently ordered census of the cycles and automobiles in France. It was undertaken in the interest of the projected taxation. The cycles in use in France are 735 541 in number; the motor-carriages of various kinds, 5,081. The annual yield of the taxation of both sorts of vehicles will amount to 4,413,246fr. As the present year promises an increase of about 100 000 machines, the next annual tax will bring a considerably bigger sum to the State. The largest number of machines, as might be expected, occurs in the Seine Department, where there are 156,732 cycles and 1 814 motor-carriages. The smallest number is in Corsica, where there is only one motor-carriage and 231 cycles.

Under the Elementary Education Act, 1897, grants are made to necessitous School Boards to relieve local ratinz. Some of these receive considerable sums—Wet Haw for instance, £19 000 odd—but Drayton Parslow, in Bucks, got a Grant of only sixpence. What a strain it must have been on the national finances, exclaims the "Teachers Review," to enrich Drayton Parslow thus! Drayton Parslow has a total income of £175 11s. 2d. and a total expenditure of £186 7s. 8d., and a generous country stops financial ruin to the village with a grant of "sixpence"! How many sixpences, we wonder, did it cost to award the necessitous School Board of Parslow this wonderful relief?

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

REFERRING to the address of H. E. the Governor as Chancellor of the Bombay University, the "Rast Goftar" says: Lord Northcote's address at the annual Convocation of the local University was every way worthy of the occasion. It was as sober as it was statesmanlike, and bore on it not so much the stamp of the academician and the doctrinaire as that of a wise and sagacious statesman who has carefully studied the question of education in its various aspects, and made himself acquainted with the wants of the country with regard to it. As the Chancellor of the University, the custodian of the interests of higher education in the Presidency, Lord Northcote can never wish to discourage the study of the higher professions, but at the same time he cannot ignore the fact that what the country, at present, wants is not so much the philosopher or the lawyer as the mechanic and the handicraftsman.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: Lord Northcote during the course of his speech referred to two most vital questions of the day viz, commercial and technical education. He rightly estimated the importance of technical and commercial education in bringing about the prosperity of a nation. Unfortunately, the financial position of Government does not permit them to do anything for the present in these directions. However, one cannot help wishing that instead of wasting money on trans-frontier expeditions and other useless expenses Government had husbanded its resources, and applied the money towards these useful projects.

The "Gujerati" states: His Excellency the Chancellor of the University refrained from soaring to lofty literary heights in his Convocation address. But that was done with a special object in view and with a full consciousness of what is generally regarded as appropriate on the occasion of this annual academic function. As was to be expected, he paid a rich tribute of praise to the memory of Her Majesty the Queen and to that of the most distinguished graduate of the University whose loss is being bewailed in all parts of India. There is one striking observation which his Excellency made in his reference to the much lamented death of Mr. Ranade. It is this: "If I may venture to say so," said the Chancellor, "I think the illustrious deceased performed one great last service to his country in evoking by his death that universal outburst of sorrow from native and European alike, which, I hope, is some proof that we are all one people in our admiration and respect for high abilities and lofty personal character."

The "Native Opinion" observes: The address of the Chancellor of the Bombay University was thoroughly practical and quite in keeping with the well-known character of his Excellency as a sound man of business. He did not indulge in those high flights after the ideals or lofty descriptions of aims of Government and the duties of the people which marked a similar deliverance of the Viceroy on the preceding Saturday. Lord Northcote is known to have made up his mind to encourage technical and commercial education in the presidency as much as possible, and his speech was as might have been expected devoted mainly to an inculcation of its importance for the future advancement of the country.

THE LATE MR. T. C. ANSTEY AND PARSEES.

The Parsee papers of Bombay are jubilant over the fact of some of their co-religionists having repaired the tomb of the late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, and raised on it a monument. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: The Parsees have done a very graceful thing in repairing the tomb of the late T. C. Anstey, and raising on it a monument, expressive of their esteem and gratitude for his character and the services he rendered to them in the early seventies. As one who took the first initiative in the matter, we feel particular pride in its successful completion. The tribute has come fully twenty-eight years after his passing away, but it has been paid in all reverence and spontaneity and there are more reasons than one to rejoice at it and to congratulate the community on the same.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" which helped in collecting subscriptions for the Anstey Monument, which amounted to Rs. 937-4-0, says: It was assisted in the work by Mr. B. M. Malabari, Mr. Hormusjee S. Vakil, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, and Mr. R. P. Karkaria. The inscription on the monument, engraved in gilt letters, is as follows:—To the memory of Thomas Chisholm Anstey, born in London 1803, died 13th August 1873. Lawyer, Jurist, politician, M. P. for Youghal in Ireland, Attorney-General for Hong Kong, Advocate and some time Judge, High Court, Bombay. This memorial is raised by the Parsee community of Bombay, to mark their sense of gratitude for his zealous services in their cause in the "Towers of Silence" case in 1873. Whatsoever good any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord. R. I. P.

THE LADY BAR-BREAKERS IN KANSAS.

The latest news of Mrs. Nation and her associates is that while busy in the finest saloon in Topeka at an early hour on February 6th, demolishing the furnishings, someone in the rear of the place fired a revolver shot at her, the bullet striking the wall just above her head. The previous day Mrs. Nation had been wounded. In yesterday morning's affray five men and three women were with her at the table, and a great crowd in the streets gathered outside and threatened to lynch the entire party. They had begun to handle the man very roughly when policemen appeared and arrested Mrs. Nation and her eight followers as the best means of avoiding trouble. The crowd followed the Temperance party to the station house hooting and jeering them. They will probably be arraigned to-morrow on charges of malicious mischief and disorderly conduct. Mrs. Nation has been twice arrested for disorderly conduct, but on each occasion has been promptly released on the ground that there is no law to prevent the destruction of property used for illegal purposes.

Branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in various parts of Kansas have endorsed Mrs. Nation's action, and have organised, under the name of "Home Defenders," anti-liquor crusading parties, which have emulated their heroine in several towns of Kansas, notably in Wichita, Winfield, and Enterprise. Already scores of saloons have been destroyed with axes, and immense pecuniary damage done.

The presence of men among the Nationites give the Kansas authorities, the correspondent of the "Morning Post" reports, much worry, for it is thought that while the people do not like to molest women they will unhesitatingly seek to avenge themselves on any man found wrecking a saloon, and rioting is feared.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—Few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.



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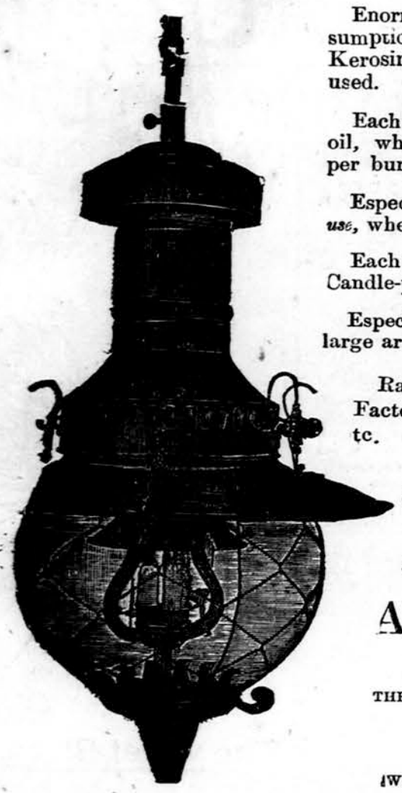
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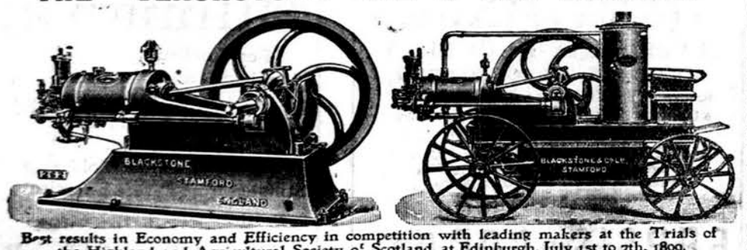
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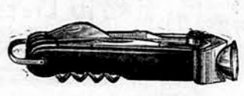
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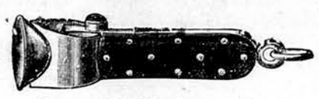
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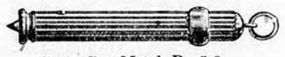
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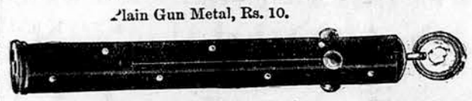
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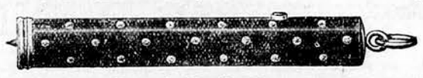
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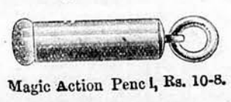
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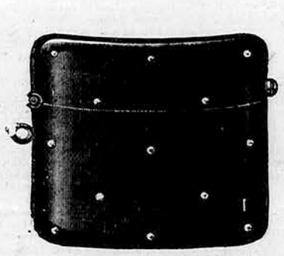
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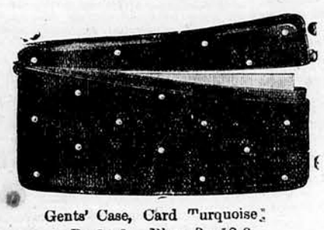
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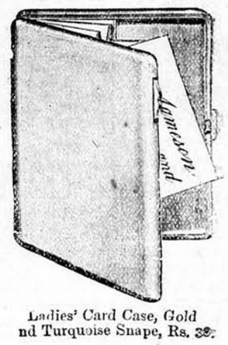
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